

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol. IV No 121

24 June 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meet in Manila	A 1
Aquino, Others Address Meeting	A 1
Aquino on Cambodia, Economy [KYODO]	A 2
Economic Situation Viewed [AFP]	A 3
South Africa Condemned	A 4
Laurel Makes Opening Remarks	A 5
Rithauddeen Addresses Meeting [BERNAMA]	A 6
Vagi on New Caledonia [AFP]	A 8

NORTH KOREA

More Reaction to Military Talks Proposal	D 1
Parliamentary Talks Head	D 1
Chongnyon Vice Chairman	D 2
NODONG SINMUN on Significance [22 Jun]	D 3
Radio Commentary Urges Acceptance of Proposal	D 5
Government Peace Proposal Announced to Press	D 6
KPA General on Army Heightening Vigilance	D 7
NODONG SINMUN Views WPK as Heart of Society [21 Jun]	D 10
Warsaw Pact Nations Arms Proposal Supported	D 18

SOUTH KOREA

Editorials Assess North's Talks Proposal	E 1
North Submits Entry for 1988 Olympic Soccer [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Jun]	E 3
Oppositionists Remarks Trigger Protest by DJP [THE KOREA TIMES 20 Jun]	E 3
Controversy Not To Affect Party Leaders' Talks [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Jun]	E 4

BURMA

PRC Delegation Arrives 11 Jun for Border Talks	G 1
VOPB Reports Victories of Philippines' NPA	G 1
BCP Political Report Discusses 'Errors' of Past [VOPB]	G 2

LAOS

Defense Minister Greet 35th Cambodian Army Day	I 1
PASASON Views Stand After Thai 'Allegation' [20 Jun]	I 2
Rebels Ambush Government Convoy, 20 Casualties [BANGKOK WORLD 18 Jun]	I 2

THAILAND

State of Emergency Proclaimed in Phuket	J 1
Tantalum Plant, Hotel Burned	J 1
Province Issues Statement	J 1
Prem Names Officials	J 3
Announcement on Emergency	J 3
BANGKOK POST on Incident [24 Jun]	J 4
Government Issues Statement	J 5
Prem Comments on Disturbances	J 6
Security Forces Patrol Phuket [AFP]	J 7
Sitthi To Meet Shultz, Aquino in Manila	J 8
Communists Attack Police Unit, Seize Rifles [NAEO NA 23 Jun]	J 8

VIETNAM

Leaders Attend National Assembly Opening 24 Jun	K 1
Greetings Sent to Czechoslovak Leaders on Re-election	K 1
Editorial Outlines Media Duties on Press Day [NHAN DAN 21 Jun]	K 1

PHILIPPINES

Arroyo Calls U.S. Aid 'Rental Money' for Bases [AFP]	P 1
Communist Envoy Denies Cease-Fire Talks Underway [AFP]	P 1
NPA Forces Seize Military Camp in Negros [AFP]	P 2
More on Negros, Other Clashes [THE NEWS HERALD 23 Jun]	P 3
NPA On Negros Clash [AFP]	P 4
Further Reportage on Clash Outside Camps	P 5
Marcos Supporters Disregarded Warnings	P 5
Capcom To Investigate Incident	P 5
Marcos Loyalists on Incident [AFP]	P 5
Further on Enrile Remarks [MANILA BULLETIN 22 Jun]	P 6
Military To Arrest Unauthorized Demonstrators	P 6

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN MANILA

Aquino, Others Address Meeting

BK231349 Manila PNA in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 23 (PNA) -- A call for peace and security, including a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia, today dominated the opening session of the 19th annual meeting of the six member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

President Aquino in her keynote address set the tone for unity and peace when she underscored the need for ASEAN to adopt a common security interest to help balance the political power in the region. Let me remind you that we still share problems which remain unresolved and threaten to frustrate the tremendous promise of this region, the president told the foreign minister of host Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei. These problems equally threaten to render meaningless our continued association. Even as we meet today, we face the same obstacles to peace and progress which we have signally endeavored to overcome, she said.

Aquino said she also looks forward to the summit meeting in Manila next year, saying this should be the occasion when ASEAN makes the hard decision to reach the objectives of its creation. The only way I can explain the delay and hesitations of the past is that they are rooted in fear of failure, she said.

The president's address was preceded by a meeting among the six ASEAN foreign ministers and Massamba Sarre, permanent delegate of Senegal to the United Nations and chairman of the U.N. ad hoc committee of the International Conference for Kampuchea. Following the president's address, the six foreign ministers delivered their country statements focusing on the Kampuchean problem. They said the Kampuchean issue is the main stumbling block to the peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Brunei, the newest member of the regional grouping, stressed the need for a third summit to cope with the new economic, political and social events. ASEAN is now 19 years old. The direction set and chartered by our leaders is the first and second summits in 1976 and 1977, respectively, may have already been overtaken by fast moving events, said Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bokiah.

Indonesia, represented by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, batted for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone (NUFZ) in Southeast Asia to reduce the threat of a nuclear catastrophe posed by the escalating arms race among the super powers in the region. A nuclear free zone in the region, he said, could be made an essential component of the 1971 ASEAN declaration for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) in Southeast Asia.

Malaysia, on the other hand, sees the Kampuchean problem as the remaining major preoccupation of the region. In view of this, Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen urged the ASEAN members to spare no efforts and remain relentless in their endeavor to find a political settlement to the problem.

For his part, Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, who was elected chairman of the meeting, said the Kampuchean issue remains as one of the obstacles to peace and progress in Southeast Asia.

But, Laurel said, more countries are in support of the United Nations resolution on Kampuchea, saying that the pro-votes have increased from 110 last year to 114 this year. This should encourage us to be more persevering in our efforts to enlist the support of still uncommitted U.N. members for ASEAN's resolution on Kampuchea. Insistent international condemnation of armed Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea can only serve to hasten the resolution of the conflict and restore peace and stability in our part of the world, he added.

Suppiah Dhanabalan, foreign minister of Singapore, the only country boasting of healthy economic activity, dwelt mostly on the need to give higher priority to regional economic cooperation in view of the present economic difficulties which threaten the region's solidarity. With a large combined population and resource base and sufficient know-how and excellent international linkages, there is a strong basis for optimism in the prospects for cooperation, he added.

Thai deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong spoke on the repercussions the Kampuchean problem has directly brought to his country. Arun assailed Hanoi for trampling upon the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination and for incursions into Thailand's territory. The blatant violations of Thailand's territorial integrity by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea constantly heightens tensions in the region, he said.

Papua New Guinea, which was invited to participate in the meeting as an observer, sought the current views of ASEAN member countries on the requirements to qualify for full membership status in the ASEAN. PNG Foreign Minister Legu Vagi, in a statement, said his country has been strengthening its relations with ASEAN members.

Aquino on Cambodia, Economy

OW230943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 23 Jun 86

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Manila, June 23 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino hit out at Vietnam Monday, saying Hanoi's continued occupation of Kampuchea poses obstacles to peace and threatens the balance of power in Southeast Asia. In a keynote speech at the opening session of the annual ministerial conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Aquino also called on her partner countries in the six-nation group to take their own initiative to overcome their economic plights.

"It's lamentable that, despite our experience, we continue to look outwards from the region for the revival" of the ASEAN economy, she told the foreign ministers from the six ASEAN nations. ASEAN groups the Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

The two-day meeting, which opened at Monday morning at the Seaside Plaza Hotel, is expected to focus on economic cooperation and the Kampuchean War. Aquino did not single out Vietnam by name, but it was clear her remarks were aimed at Vietnam.

"Even as we meet today, we face the same obstacles to peace and progress which we have signally endeavored to overcome," she declared in her address, which was echoed by other speakers during the opening session.

Turning to economic issues, she said the global recession has wrought havoc on ASEAN's export-oriented economies, particularly in terms of foreign investment and the primary industries in the region.

She said ASEAN must rebuild its confidence through self-reliance and drew her own experience in trying to lift the Philippine economy out of the doldrums.

"My country is learning the hard way that strength must be built first from within," she said, and this is a lesson which should also apply to ASEAN as a whole.

The ASEAN ministerial conference is the first major diplomatic event here since the Aquino government took power in February.

Two agreements involving increased technical cooperation in energy-related projects and a petroleum-sharing arrangement are expected to be signed at the conference.

The meeting will be followed up with a series of meetings with ASEAN's six "dialogue partners" -- Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community. These six, diplomats say, are expected to reconfirm their commitment to back ASEAN's efforts to seek a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

The ASEAN foreign ministers, on the other hand, will reiterate their support for an eight-point political settlement of the Kampuchean problem proposed last March by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Economic Situation Viewed

HK230805 Hong Kong AFP in english 0731 GMT 23 Jun 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpt] Manila, June 23 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino opened a meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations here Monday with a call for ASEAN to take its economic fate into its own hands. Hosting her first international political conference since the February bloodless revolution against Ferdinand Marcos, she said it was lamentable that ASEAN had failed to fulfill its mission of economic cooperation and progress.

"Charity begins at home," she added, urging the ASEAN countries -- Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand to make cooperation a reality "instead of endlessly discussing how to get it off the ground."

The ministers echoed this sentiment in opening statements which stressed the costs to the region of protectionism, falling commodity prices and currency fluctuations.

"The developing countries like ASEAN are actually subsidizing the developed countries by billions of dollars a year through the export of cheap raw materials and the import of increasingly expensive manufactured goods," Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen said.

He accused the leading industrialized nations of indifference since their performance at the Tokyo summit in May showed them "more interested in gaining political capital" than in the economic problems facing the world.

He called on Japan to explore with ASEAN ways to help repayment of debt burdens increased due to the appreciation of the yen, which has risen in value against the dollar by some 40 percent since the latter half of last year. ASEAN nations had received some 2,355 billion yen (14.2 billion U.S. dollars) from Japan under Overseas Development Aid (ODA) as of the end of March, according to official Japanese figures. Indonesia topped the list with 1,162 billion yen (seven billion U.S. dollars), but the sharp rise of the yen was of concern to most of the ASEAN countries, a Malaysian delegate said.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan suggested in his opening statement that ASEAN should abandon its system of absolute consensus decisionmaking on economic matters, noting that this had led to "lowest common denominator" decisionmaking and saying that there was a need to be more flexible. "Bold measures and tough decisions are more likely to be taken if there is a greater flexibility and tolerance in ASEAN's system of economic decisionmaking," Mr Dhanabalan said.

Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel reiterated a proposal for "expanding and improving upon countertrade as a means of building up intra-ASEAN trade."

He said such a system would involve not only barter but also using ASEAN currencies.

Nations like the United States might challenge countertrade as a restriction of free markets but "we have to help ourselves," Mr Laurel said. "Countertrade even in its present unwieldy form is still better than no trade at all," he added.

These proposals for reforming ASEAN illustrated the ministers' preoccupation with preparing for the ASEAN summit in Manila in July 1987, only the third summit since the organization was founded in 1967. "There is no doubt that ASEAN has lost some sense of direction as well as its momentum," Mr Rithauddeen said.

South Africa Condemned

BK231315 Manila PNA in English 1048 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 23 (PNA) -- Foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today condemned the repressive policies and practices in South Africa.

In a declaration issued this afternoon by the ASEAN foreign ministers, they claimed that the escalating strife and tensions in South Africa pose a serious threat to regional and international peace and security.

The foreign ministers who are here for the 19th ASEAN ministerial meeting also reaffirmed their solidarity and support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people. They specifically called for the immediate revocation of the state of emergency, an end to the repressive measures and the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees.

"In the face of Pretoria's intransigence, the foreign ministers were convinced of the compelling need to bring world-wide pressure to bear on South Africa through the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions in accordance with the charter of the United Nations," the declaration said.

The foreign ministers also reiterated their condemnation of the act of defiance by the racist Pretoria regime in continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia. They said the act is in "complete disregard of the right to self-determination of the Namibian people and in direct contravention of the relevant United Nations regulations and declarations."

In their declaration, the foreign ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the U.N.'s efforts to bring about, as early as possible, genuine independence to the Namibian people in a united Namibia.

The ASEAN foreign ministers also called upon the international community to maintain relentless pressure upon South Africa. At the same time, they called on the international community to continue to support the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO), "their sole and authentic representative."

They also expressed their hope that the forthcoming international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia in Vienna will be another significant step in realizing Namibian independence "on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978."

Laurel Makes Opening Remarks

BK230713 Manila PNA in English 0701 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila [no date as received] (PNA) -- Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel today called upon the member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to increase intra-ASEAN trade in view of the reluctance of the developed countries to ease their protectionist policies.

He made this proposal in his opening remarks at the 19th ASEAN ministerial meeting being held at the seaside Philippine Plaza Hotel.

In his speech, Laurel, who as foreign minister of the host country is presiding over the meeting, decried what he called less encouraging outcome of the special ASEAN-U.S. dialogue in Bali (Indonesia) last May as well as of the Tokyo economic summit that followed. He called upon the ASEAN ministers to start preparations of the ASEAN summit set to be held in Manila next year.

In the light of ASEAN experiences, the Philippine foreign minister sought a reorientation of the thrust and direction of future ASEAN action to make it more responsive to the development needs of its members. At the same time, Laurel pressed for the full preparation of plan of operation on his proposal for the adoption of what he called payments clearing arrangement. The proposal would allow participating countries to buy each other's currencies and, thereby, each others goods. Under the arrangement, a computerized matching of offerings and needs will be established, leading to exchange of letters of credit in national currencies, warehouse receipts, and other contracts, he said. According to Laurel, the benefits from this arrangement would be in the form of:

- Currency saved or credits avoided because of the non-use of hard currency.
- New trade that would not otherwise be possible because of foreign exchange shortage.
- Build-up of intra-trade within ASEAN and with other developing countries.

ASEAN, he said, should take positive steps to develop further intra-ASEAN trade as a defense against the risks of dependence upon developed countries.

The Philippine official pointed out that protectionism is often inherent in the economic systems of developed countries. Sudden abolition of this will create sectoral dislocations as well as widespread resistance from the affected sectors, he said. Despite this view, Laurel urged ASEAN countries to be more vigorous in their efforts and to use every available fora to resolve protectionism. He prodded ASEAN to begin consolidating its position on issues likely to be used in the forthcoming new round of multilateral trade negotiations to ensure that its interests are effectively safeguarded.

Attending the ASEAN ministerial meeting are the ASEAN foreign ministers -- Prince Mohamed Bolkiah of Brunei, Supiah Dhanabalan of Singapore, Mokhtar Kasumaatmaja of Indonesia, Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanupong of Thailand who represents Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, and Tengku Ahmed Rithauddeen of Malaysia.

Foreign Minister Legu Vagi of Papua New Guinea, Ambassador Massamba Sarrre (permanent delegate of Senegal to the United Nations and chairman of the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea, and Rafudin Ahmad, UN secretary general's representative for humanitarian affairs, attended as observers. Also present were the members of the Standing Committee. They are the ambassadors of ASEAN countries to the Philippines, and the Philippine ambassadors to the ASEAN member countries.

Rithauddeen Addresses Meeting

BK230812 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0745 GMT 23 Jun 86

[By Zainoor Sulaiman]

[Text] Manila, June 23 (BERNAMA) -- Malaysia places importance on a strong multilateral trade system as the basis for further expansion of international trade and the removal of trade restrictions, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said Monday.

"An open international trading system is fundamental for the continued economic progress of all trading countries," the foreign minister said when he addressed the plenary session of the 19th ASEAN annual ministerial meeting (AMM), here.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore.

He said Malaysia found the proposed new round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) relevant in bringing about greater trade liberalisation in international trade. It will participate in the negotiations which will be officially launched in Uruguay in September.

Tengku Rithauddeen said ASEAN and other developing countries at present were actually subsidising the developed countries billions of dollars a year through the export of cheap raw materials and the import of increasingly expensive manufactured goods.

He said they were disappointed by the self-interest demonstrated by the major industrialised countries as shown in the outcome of the recent Tokyo summit of seven major industrialised countries. He said the Tokyo summit was too engrossed with problems of the developed industrialised countries. "They were more interested in gaining political capital and the summit paid scant, if not insufficient attention, to the economic problems facing the world," he said.

"The calls by developing and ASEAN countries to help boost their economies were left unheeded," he added.

He said the developed industrialised nations seemed to be clinging to the outmoded belief that if everything is fine with their economies, there is no further need for them to do more for the economies of the developing countries.

The summit showed that it would be a mistake for ASEAN to rely solely on the developed countries.

He urged member countries to ingrain in themselves a spirit of self-reliance in executing their development programmes.

"There are many areas where ASEAN countries can achieve some degree of complementarity in economic cooperation," he said.

Tengku Rithauddeen said Malaysia was playing an active role in promoting cooperation among developing countries. It hosted the second international south-south conference in Kuala Lumpur last month and among the decisions taken was the setting up of a steering committee to explore the possibility of establishing a south commission on lines similar to the Brandt Commission.

He invited other ASEAN countries to join Malaysia in the endeavour to promote and intensify cooperation among developing countries.

Tengku Rithauddeen also drew the attention of the ministers to the problems arising from the high appreciation of the yen against their respective currencies. Each ASEAN country has to bear the increasing burden of repayment in the same proportion as the yen appreciation.

"If the intention of the yen credit is to assist or generate growth in each ASEAN country, the yen appreciation will negatively affect those objectives," he said.

Speaking on political issues, Tengku Rithauddeen said the meeting would review and evaluate developments since their recent meeting in Bali and consider further actions in pursuing the commitment to seek a comprehensive political settlement on Kampuchea.

He expressed appreciation for the support given by the international community to the eight-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and urged them to continue their diplomatic and political support to the CGDK in its struggle in Kampuchea. The CGDK are battling to remove the Hanoi-backed regime of Hen Samrin in Phnom Penh.

On the 3rd ASEAN summit due in Manila next year, he said the event would be followed with great interest not only by the people of ASEAN but also the world community.

He said it was the responsibility of the foreign ministers to prepare the groundwork for a successful summit which would open the door for a stronger and more effective collaboration, particularly in the economic field, among the six member countries.

"Malaysia is optimistic that the summit would lay the firm foundation for a stronger economic regional organisation of ASEAN," he added.

Tengku Rithauddeen is leading a 15-member Malaysian delegation to the meeting.

Vagi on New Caledonia

HK230940 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 23 (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea hit out on Monday at France's attitude to its Pacific territory of New Caledonia, and called on Southeast Asian nations to support New Caledonian Kanaks' struggle for independence.

Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Legu Vagi said here that there had been some progress in negotiations between the Kanaks and the French Government previously, "but the situation has not been made worse by actions taken by the new government of France which took office in April."

Mr Vagi told foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations meeting here: "Papua New Guinea continues to support the struggle of the Melanesian Kanaks of New Caledonia to achieve independence peacefully, in a harmonious multi-racial society.

"We seek the support of ASEAN member countries for this just cause."

The new government of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has appointed as minister for its overseas territories Bernard Ponse, who does not favour full independence for the territory, as demanded by many native Kanaks.

Papua [New Guinea] is attending the meeting of ministers from the Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia as a special observer.

MORE REACTION TO MILITARY TALKS PROPOSAL

Parliamentary Talks Head

SK240150 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Statement by Chon Kum-chol, head of the DPRK delegation to the North-South preliminary contact for parliamentary talks, supporting the KPA Supreme Command's proposal for talks between military authorities -- read by announcer]

[Text] I consider the KPA Supreme Command's new peace proposal an epochal measure which will open a bright vista in rescuing all compatriots from the approaching danger of war and in resuming and advancing the multifaceted North-South dialogue, including the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks. Thus, I fully support and welcome it.

The KPA Supreme Command's new peace proposal for holding talks between military authorities is a very opportune and just measure in light of the urgency of the prevailing situation of our country, and in terms of the form of talks, as well as in terms of the contents of what is to be discussed at the talks.

As has been noted in the information of the KPA Supreme Command, today the situation in our country has become extremely strained. Thus, it is reaching a dangerous stage where a war can break out at any moment. As a result, a multifaceted dialogue which had been arranged with so much effort, including the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks, fell into a state of suspension.

The prevailing situation demands that an epochal measure be urgently sought to pave a way to alleviation and peace on the Korean peninsula by all means.

Our new proposal for the holding of talks between military authorities has been put forth by reflecting precisely this urgent demand of the prevailing situation. If those who are directly responsible for the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and who hold real military power get together at a place as proposed by us, many practical and specific measures will be ably sought for peace on the Korean peninsula.

At the talks between military authorities, if the question of halting military exercises and military buildup -- a direct cause of aggravating the situation and increasing the danger of war -- the question of reducing troops and armaments, and the question of respecting the Korean Armistice Agreement as demanded by its original contents are discussed and settled, this will provide a new opportunity for the elimination of the danger of war in our country, for the alleviation of tension, and for peace. This is crystal-clear to all people.

Our new proposal will provide a new turning point in creating a favorable environment for peace talks [pyonghua hoedam] in our country as well.

If a dagger is hidden and if we distrust and confront one another, a dialogue for conciliation and a dialogue for peace cannot be held. This is fully shown by the course of the past North-South dialogue.

If the danger of war is eliminated and tension is alleviated through the realization of our new peace proposal, misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South will be naturally eliminated, an atmosphere for dialogue will be created and, then, the North-South dialogue will be successfully advanced. There is no doubt regarding this.

If the talks between the military authorities are held, and thus, many military measures, for the alleviation of tension are taken, this will provide a favorable condition for the North-South dialogue, including parliamentary talks.

I acknowledge that the new peace proposal thus is very rational and just in every aspect. Therefore, an attitude toward the KPA Supreme Command's new peace initiative will become a touchstone which will show if alleviation, dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification in Korea are truly desired or not.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are presently unrealistically slandering our peace proposal and are adopting a negative attitude. This is a foolish act which can be welcomed by no one.

I hold that the United States and the South Korean side, instead of adopting an unprofitable attitude of refusing dialogue and opposing peace, should accept our new peace proposal and respond at once for the realization of preliminary contacts.

23 June 1986, Pyongyang.

Chongnyon Vice Chairman

SK231017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), issued a press statement on June 20 in active support of the peace initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army proposed to hold talks between the military authorities involving the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the commander-in-chief of the U.N. Forces in South Korea and the defence minister of South Korea, those who hold real military power in the North and the South, to ease the tension and remove the military confrontation in Korea, he said, and continued:

We warmly hail and support the most realistic and reasonable proposal which will practically help towards the relaxation of the military tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula at present.

The Korean residents in Japan who eagerly desire to see the removal of the danger of war from Korea and the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through the resumption of the North-South dialogue now at a deadlock unanimously hope that the United States and the South Korean authorities will make a positive response to the proposal.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace and detente, they must not harp on the seat on the fiction of the "threat of southward invasion", but immediately accept the proposal of the KPA Supreme Command and come out to the table for the talks between the military authorities.

We believe that the world's progressive people including the Japanese people will pay attention to the reality of the Korean peninsula where the danger of war is great and actively support the peace initiative of the KPA Supreme Command.

NODONG SINMUN on Significance

SK230902 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2146 GMT 22 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 June special article: "An Epochal Proposal for Peace in Korea, Asia, and the World"]

[Text] The KPA Supreme Command has proposed the holding of talks between military authorities to take practical measures for the alleviation of military tension which is being extremely heightened on the Korean peninsula.

Our proposal for talks between military authorities is for the purpose of taking the measures of alleviation in the military field to eliminate the state of tension and confrontation by gathering the concerned parties who are directly responsible for the aggravation of the tense situation, and therefore have unavoidable duties for its alleviation, and who hold real power to settle this question. Thus, this is indeed a new peace proposal which is of great realistic significance. This is an epochal proposal which will alleviate the situation and eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula where the dark cloud of war hangs heavily and, by so doing, will greatly contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party and the government of the Republic, proceeding from the national duties for the Korean people and the noble sense of obligation for mankind's cause of peace, are making efforts to settle the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

Today, preventing war and defending security and peace are the most urgent task presently facing the peace-loving peoples of the world. The U.S. imperialists, while spurring military buildup, are producing and deploying nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons and intensifying the maneuvers of armed intervention and aggression everywhere. By so doing, they are disturbing the peace of the world.

The Korean peninsula is where the danger of nuclear war is the greatest in the world. At present, on the Korean peninsula, huge armed forces, which have grown to the highest level since the cease-fire, are tensely confronting one another with the Military Demarcation Line between them. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have carried out the forward deployment of 80 to 90 percent of their armed forces in the areas close to the Military Demarcation Line, and are maintaining them in a high combat posture so that they can begin a war of aggression at any moment. Moreover, additional deployment of mass-destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, and new-type military equipment is being sought.

In the whole area of South Korea, following the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercise which was a preliminary war and test nuclear war to carry out a preemptive attack against the northern half of the Republic, large-scale war exercises such as "Ttangkbol," "Flying Tiger," "Pilsung Pangpae," and a joint exercise between the 7th U.S. Fleet and the puppet navy on the East Sea are being staged routinely. In the skies, on the seas, and on the ground of South Korea, not a day passes without gun smoke.

These military moves of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are a grave threat to the peace of Korea and can bring the situation to an unforeseeable stage. The military threat is being imposed on us not only from South Korea but also from the huge U.S. armed forces and all U.S. military bases concentrated in the areas surrounding it. As a result, today, the situation of our country harbors the danger that any accidental incident can ignite a war.

Alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and preserving peace there is urgent problems in defending peace in Asia and the world. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will undoubtedly be a nuclear war, and those who will suffer damages first are the Korean people in the North and the South. At the same time, this will easily escalate into a world-wide thermonuclear war and the peoples of the world will be unable to avoid nuclear catastrophe.

More than 1,000 nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery devices are deployed in South Korea today. If they were only for use in a war on the Korean peninsula, such a large number would be unnecessary. The ranges of the nuclear weapon launching vehicles deployed in South Korea extend beyond the boundaries of Korea.

We do not want a war to break out in Korea, with the consequence that the nation suffers war disaster and the world suffers the disaster of nuclear war.

In particular, what is most precious for our people, who have been forced to endure the tragedy of national division for more than 40 years and who have lived under the danger of war at all times even after undergoing innumerable sufferings and tragedies in the past war that lasted 3 years, is peace and reunification. This is precisely why the South Korean people are now vigorously waging daily struggle under the anti-U.S., antiwar, antinuclear, and peace slogans.

The people of the world are also expressing deep apprehension with regard to the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and unanimously want practical steps to be taken rapidly to prevent the danger of a nuclear war and to alleviate tension there.

Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks in which those who hold real power in the armed forces in the North and South participate fully accords with the desire of our people and the peaceloving people of the world.

In the past, we have made consistent efforts for a peaceful resolution of the Korean question. In recent years alone, we put forward a series of proposals for preventing armed conflicts within the framework of the MAC along with political ways to achieve a peaceful resolution of the Korean question.

This year alone, we took positive steps not to stage large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the Republic and to suspend all military exercises during the period of North-South dialogue. All these vividly show the sincerity of our efforts to find ways to achieve peace on the Korean peninsula.

However, none of our repeated peace proposals and steps for peace have been realized because the United States and the South Korean authorities have failed to respond to them.

Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks, a new epochal initiative for peace, should be realized without delay. If military authorities who hold real power in the armed forces sit face to face and take practical military steps for the suspension of military exercises and arms buildup, the reduction of the number of troops and armaments, and the observance of the Armistice Agreement, as proposed by the KPA Supreme Command, the tension and confrontation prevailing on the Korean peninsula can be alleviated and a good atmosphere for North-South dialogue can be provided, even though the Korean question is not fundamentally resolved. This will also greatly contribute to peace in Asia and the world.

Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks is a fair and aboveboard one. Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever why the United States and the South Korean authorities cannot accept it. This is more true because the United States and the South Korean authorities have continuously talked about peace and the alleviation of tension.

The attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities toward our proposal will become a touchstone determining whether they are pursuing the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula or the alleviation of tension of there and whether they are pursuing war or peace.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should stop all military actions aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and should respond to our peace proposal.

RADIO COMMENTARY URGES ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSAL

SK240405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "An Unreasonable Act"]

[Text] The new peaceful proposal advanced by the KPA Supreme Command to hold talks among military persons in authority with the participation of those holding military power in the North and South to ease tension in Korea has aroused a stormy reaction among people at home and abroad. Ardently welcoming the Supreme Command proposal as most constructive, very opportune, rational, and practical, and designed to prevent the danger of war and ease tension on the Korean peninsula, people at home and abroad unanimously demand that the United States and the South Korean side positively respond to our proposal.

However, having received our letter, the United States and the South Korean side have acted to betray the expectations of people at home and abroad. According to news reports, instead of closely studying our peace-loving proposal and considering the issue carefully before answering they are behaving very unreasonably, claiming that our proposal is not constructive and describing it as propaganda. This is not a sincere attitude to ease tension and prevent the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

As is well known, an acute state of military confrontation has continued between the North and South along the Military Demarcation line, and a dangerous situation has developed to where a war might be touched off at any moment. If war breaks out, it will easily expand to a thermonuclear war, a world war, in which sophisticated military hardware, including the use of the more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds which are deployed in the southern part of the Korean peninsula, where war exercises have frequently been staged in order to provoke a war of northward invasion through the mobilization of vast numbers of troops. If the situation develops in this way, world peace and security will be destroyed in a grave manner, and mankind would suffer the horrible disasters of war.

Preventing war and easing tension on the Korean peninsula poses the important question of guaranteeing world peace and security and of saving mankind from the danger of war. Therefore, the military persons in authority, who are directly responsible for heightening tension and for the danger of war, yet who are unavoidably assigned the mission of alleviating tension, should sit face to face to resolve these questions.

The historical experience of the North-South dialogue held in the past shows that without taking practical measures in the military sector to alleviate tension, we cannot prevent the danger of war, nor can we hold North-South dialogue successfully to resolve questions concerning peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The new, peaceful proposal of the KPA Supreme Command is very rational and practical in light of the current situation in our country, the historical experience of North-South dialogue, and the desire of people at home and abroad who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. In particular, in delineating issues to be discussed in talks among military persons in authority, we made it clear that we can discuss any proposals advanced by the United States and the South Korean side if these issues are conducive to alleviating tension.

If our proposal is implemented, it will positively function to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, eliminate the danger of war, and improve relations between the North and South. Accordingly, there is no reason for anyone to reject our proposal if they seek to prevent war and ease tension and if they desire peace.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean side have not closely studied our proposal. Without sitting face to face with us, they first picked a quarrel with us, saying that our proposal is not constructive, but rather propaganda-oriented. This is not the proper attitude to resolve questions. The United States and the South Korean authorities have raved that they hope that tension will be alleviated in Korea, and peace preserved. However, their insincere attitude and erroneous act toward our recent proposal show that they are not interested in preventing war or in easing tension and that they only desire confrontation between the North and South and a war of northward invasion. If this is not true, how can they slander us without first sitting face to face with us?

How they deal with our peace proposal will serve as a touchstone to clearly determine what the United States and the South Korean side desire concerning alleviating heightening tension and choosing war or peace. By abandoning the attitude of blindly opposing our proposal, the United States and the South Korean side should come with a sincere attitude and should positively respond to our peaceful proposal. All Korean people and peace-loving people of the world will closely watch the attitude of the United States and the South Korean side toward our proposal.

GOVERNMENT PEACE PROPOSAL ANNOUNCED TO PRESS

SK231112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took a new important step on the occasion of the international year of peace this year and the lapse of 36 years since the start of the Korean war. In this connection Chon Chae-hong, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, called a press conference with home reporters and foreign correspondents at the People's Palace of Culture on June 23.

To begin with, he made public the DPRK Government statement containing a new peace proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

This new peace proposal is another clear expression of the consistent and sincere efforts made by the government of our republic to achieve peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, he stressed.

Our peace proposal, he stated, fully reflects the unanimous desire and aspiration not only of the entire Korean people who desire peace but also of the world peace-loving people and it is a most reasonable and realistic proposal acceptable to anyone who truly desires world peace and security.

KPA GENERAL ON ARMY HEIGHTENING VIGILANCE

SK240232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2143 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Special Article by KPA General Kim Kwang-chin carried on the 24 June issue of NODONG SINMUN: "The People's Army Is Heightening its Vigilance Against the Enemy's Reckless War Provocation Maneuvers"]

[Text] It has been 36 years since the U.S. imperialists ignited a war of aggression against our Republic. Marking this day, our people and all soldiers of the People's Army are burning with intolerable hatred against the enemy, the U.S. imperialists, who turned the sacred fatherland into a fiery sea, who enforced immeasurable pains and disasters on our people, and who are frantically attempting to enforce nuclear catastrophe on the nation again today.

The U.S. imperialists, who began to dream of invading Korea some 100 years ago occupied South Korea, replacing the Japanese imperialists who were defeated in World War II, and turned it into their colonial military base. With the vicious purpose of swallowing all of Korea and, moreover, of conquering Asia and the world, the U.S. imperialists launched an armed aggression against our Republic on 25 June 1950.

The fatherland liberation war was a decisive battle determining whether our people would again become the aggressors' slaves or whether they could defend the sovereignty and independence of the country. The U.S. imperialists were frantically attempting to swallow our young Republic at a breath by mobilizing forces of some 2 million strong, including their vast Army, Navy, and Air Forces, forces of the 15 countries following in their footsteps, and the South Korean puppet Army. With indiscriminate bombings and bombardments, the devilish U.S. imperialist killers destroyed our beautiful fatherland and the people's valuable creations and turned them into ashes. The rascals brutally massacred many of our people by adopting methods of war which were unprecedentedly brutal in the war history of the world.

However, no brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialist beasts could bring to their knees our people and the People's Army which were firmly united around the party and the leader with one mind and one intention. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary anti-Japanese hero and ever-victorious iron-willed commander, and with a conviction for a sure victory, our people and the People's Army courageously overcame harsh trials during the war, defeated the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the world's reactionaries, and defended the independence of the country and the revolutionary achievements to the end. By waging a heroic struggle, our people and the People's Army protected peace in Asia and the world and brought about the beginning of the downhill slide of the U.S. imperialists after breaking the myth of the U.S. imperialists' mightiness.

Our people's historical victory in the fatherland liberation war was a brilliant victory of the great leader's creative strategy and tactics, his art of outstanding leadership, and the chuche war plan. It was a proud demonstration of the invincible might of our people, who were firmly united around the party and the leader.

Some 30 years have passed since the sound of guns of war ceased on this land.

During this period, our party and the Government of the Republic have made all manner of sincere efforts to turn the armistice into a stable peace and to realize the reunification of the country. In recent years, we advanced a new peace proposal for holding tripartite talks to alleviate tension which has been promoted in the country, to remove the danger of war, and to provide conditions favorable to peace and peaceful reunification. We also announced that we would not conduct large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the Republic as of 1 February 1, this year, and that we would not conduct any military exercises during the period when North-South dialogue is being held, and proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to this.

Because of their just and aboveboard nature, our peace proposals have aroused unanimous support and sympathy among the Korean people in the North and South and the world's peace-loving people. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have answered our sincere peace-loving efforts and initiatives by aggravating the strained situation and by further increasing the danger of war. In particular, they waged the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise for northward invasion from February, thus suspending the North-South dialogue all at once and leading the situation of the country to the brink of war.

Proceeding from its aspirations for removing the danger of war prevailing on the Korean peninsula and for easing tension, the KPA Supreme Command recently advanced again the epochal proposal that those who have real power in the armies in the North and South hold talks among persons in military authority with the participation of the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander-in-chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister.

The United States and the South Korean person in authority have not yet shown an affirmative response to this, making such crooked remarks as calling our peace proposal a propaganda-oriented one and the like.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because of the U.S. maneuvers for aggression and war, South Korea has been turned into a powder keg filled with nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons, and a very dangerous situation in which a new war may break-out at any moment has been created in our country.

Instead of finding a proper lesson from their defeat in the past Korean war and withdrawing from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have further strengthened the policy of occupying South Korea and making it a nuclear base with each passing day and have been hellbent on preparations to provoke a new war. The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs proclaimed the Korean peninsula to be a test ground for a showdown of strength and the front line of U.S. strategy, and have continued the maneuvers of bringing in nuclear weapons while openly clamoring that the second Korean war will be precisely a nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists have also dragged countless neutron bombs, known as the weapon of devils, and special nuclear bombs into South Korea, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been stocked. Also, they are even framing a scheme to bring Pershing-II intermediate missiles and cruise missiles there.

The U.S. military circles have held meetings of the Military Commission and annual security consultative meetings with the South Korean puppets every year and have discussed such questions as augmenting the U.S. armed forces occupying South Korea and the puppet armed forces, the question of perfecting a joint operational posture, and of completing preparations for a nuclear war and chemical warfare. From 1985 on, the United States will be handing military equipment worth as much as \$8 billion over to the puppets. It has commissioned some 10 poisonous gas companies and is producing a large number of chemical weapons.

In accordance with a newly mapped out strategy for northward invasion, 80 or 90 percent of the U.S. and puppet armed forces have been reorganized into offensive forces, and have been massed near the Military Demarcation Line so that they can begin a northward invasion at any moment. Special units numbering 180,000 have been organized to infiltrate deep into the rear of the northern half of the Republic, and tunnels for northward invasion are under construction at some 180 posts in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have more frequently waged large-scale war exercises, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, thereby extremely straining the situation in the country. This year alone, the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, a test nuclear exercise against us, was conducted for a few months, and various kinds of provocative large-scale war exercise rackets, including "Ttangkbol," "Piho," and "Pilsung-Pangpae," have been started in South Korea almost every day.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is further aggravated by the aggressive U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance reaching the stage of completion. At present, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, who have framed a joint operational plan to throw armed forces of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into South Korea in case of an emergency on the Korean peninsula, and are cementing it through U.S.-Japanese joint maneuvers, joint military exercises of the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet Army, and joint exercises of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the South Korean puppet Army. The U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance, an aggressive military bloc against our Republic and socialist countries in Asia, has already begun working at a dangerous stage.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, are clinging to military provocation rackets aimed at touching off the spark of war in Korea. Various kinds of military provocations, perpetrated against us by wantonly violating the Armistice Agreement, numbered 20,500 odd cases last year and reached some 15,000 cases as of the end of May this year.

U.S. warmaniacs, including the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, have successively crawled into the land of South Korea, where powder reeks strongly, and have undisguisedly raved about still more war exercises for northward invasion while strengthening military assistance to the puppets.

Echoing the reckless war frenzy of the U.S. masters, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has prattled that someone should be punished and annihilated at the initial stage of war while more boisterously arousing deceptive rows about southward invasion.

Playing with fire on a powder keg is dangerous act committed only warmaniacs. Such an act is a vivid proof showing that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are alert for every possible chance for an armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic.

The only thing left to the U.S. imperialists, who have completed war preparations for northward invasion, is to touch off a spark of war. The observation of public opinion at home and abroad is that with a view to realizing their wild desire for aggression, which was not realized in the 1950s, the U.S. imperialists can easily drive out the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of war errand boys, and ignite a war again at any moment.

The situation is reminiscent of the eve of the past 25 June war. Our people and the People's Army are increasingly alert to this. Our people and the People's Army do not want war, but desire peace. However, they will never tolerate the imperialists' indiscriminate irritation and threats toward us.

Today our revolutionary armed forces have grown matchlessly stronger than 36 years ago. Under the tested leadership of the glorious party, the unrivaled People's Army combat ranks have grown to be one-a-match-for-100 by powerfully accelerating the cause of imbuing the entire army with the chuche idea. Cherishing loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party as their faith, the men and officers of the People's Army are overflowing with high resolve to fight to the end for the victory of the chuche cause.

Our people are vigorously accelerating the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea, firmly defending the socialist fatherland with a gun in one hand and a hammer and sickle in the other. No one in the world can match this invincible strength of our people and the People's Army whose advancing, upholding the great leader at the forefront of our revolution and following the tested leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Trying to remove the danger of war prevailing in the country and to achieve peace and peaceful reunification are our people's firm and immovable will. The U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate the sincere efforts and patience of our party and the government of the Republic, trying to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way, as an expression of any weakness.

The United States and the South Korean persons in authority must immediately stop the anachronistic policy of two Koreas and new war provocation maneuvers and turn to affirmately responding to our proposal for talks among persons in military authority without delay. If the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique turn away from our peace proposal and dare to go to the road of igniting a war of aggression against us, our people and the People's Army will inflict a due punishment on them in the name of chuche Korea.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS WPK AS HEART OF SOCIETY

SK210838 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0322 GMT 20 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 21 June special article: "The WPK Is the Heart of Our Society"]

[Text] Our socialist society is characterized as a society that continuously advances without slackness and stalemate. This trait is more clearly manifested as the revolution and construction deepen and develop. This is related to the leadership status and role of our party in social life and development.

Reality clearly shows that justness and vitality of the proposition that the party is the heart of the society. Only when this original theory is firmly adhered to and the party's leadership with regard to overall socialist life is enhanced can the sound and rapid development of our society be constantly achieved.

1. Correctly clarifying the status and role of the party in the socialist society is, theoretically and practically, a very important question.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Politbureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: The party is the heart of our society and a driving force that remodels the whole society in a revolutionary and communist manner.

The guiding status of the party in the socialist society and its role in social development are graphically expressed in the idea that the party is the heart of the society. The idea vividly reflects the reality of our present society led by the WPK and elucidates the factor strengthening and developing our society.

The essence of the idea that the party is the heart of the society lies in the fact that the party plays a decisive role in helping the socialist society develop while incessantly renewing itself.

Society is like an organ. Just as a living organ maintains its existence through metabolism, society unceasingly absorbs new and advanced things and eliminates old things. Society continuously renews itself. In the socialist society, the work of renewing society is carried out not with nothing in mind but, rather, with a goal in mind. Under unified command and leadership, obsolete legacies are removed in social life and a new ideology, technology, and culture constantly achieve victory. This is the course of development of socialist society. The guiding force organizing and promoting this course is a unified manner is precisely the party -- the heart of society.

The heart of society is a driving force that continuously invigorates the whole society and is a central organ that makes society move with one breath and pulse. Just as the existence and activity of man are inconceivable without the heart, the consolidation and development of the socialist society cannot be taken about without the party. Precisely because of the party's leadership, the socialist society advances without slackness and stalemate and all activities in a social life can be vigorously conducted.

The reason that the party can become the heart of society is connected with the party's own function. The party is a political organization that constantly gives the nourishment of the revolution to all members of society. Society is composed of men forged in political, economic, and moral relations. For this reason, all members of society should live in a sound manner and fight in order to ensure that the socialist society moves as an organ. What is, above all, important herein is that the members of society continuously receive the nourishment of the revolution.

Our term nourishment of the revolution means the food of the revolution -- the revolutionary idea of the working class and a communist revolutionary spirit which those living in the socialist society must possess without fail. The food of the revolution is a source that makes it possible to staunchly fight for society, collectives, organizations, and comrades.

Only the party of the working class, which takes responsibility for the fate and political life of the popular masses, is able to give them this food of the revolution. Through its organizations, which spread throughout the society like blood vessels in the body, the party sees to it that the revolutionary idea of the leader and the ideological will of the party constantly permeate among the people and the aspirations and opinions of the people are timely reflected in the party's lines and policies. Also, the party clearly elucidates principled questions arising in the people's pioneering of political life and powerfully accelerates the work of remodeling them into communist revolutionaries.

Without this food of the revolution given by the party, the people of all walks of life in socialist society, including workers, peasants, working intellectuals, and the new and old generations, can neither live nor carry out the revolution. A key enabling the socialist society to move like an organ lies in the fact that the party presents the fighting guideline of struggle to all members of society and the people live and struggle with the guideline as nourishment.

The party is also a guiding organization that operates all organizations and organs of the socialist society in a united manner. There exist countless organizations and organs in society. Many political organizations and organs in the socialist society embrace all members of society. The fact that the socialist society moves vigorously means that these organizations and organs work continuously.

The party of the working class gives fighting guidelines and directions to all organizations and organs in every period and at every stage and grasps and guides their activities in a unified manner. This constant guidance of the party is as precious as life-giving water in enabling the political organizations and organs of society to smoothly fulfill their duties for the revolution and construction. Indeed, there is no political organization and organ of the socialist society which can carry out its own work on a correct track without receiving nourishment from the party. Historical experience shows that when the social organizations and organs fail to receive correct guidance from the party, overall social life is chaotic and the socialist society cannot move smoothly.

In this way, the party always takes the central position in the activities and struggle of all political organizations and organs in the socialist society. No revolutionary organization of the working class can have this status in place of the party.

The party is also a driving force that constantly develops the socialist society to a higher stage. Just as all things and phenomena change and develop, society continues to develop in accordance with its own law. The development can be realized through revolution. For this reason, the political organization leading the revolution holds the central status.

The leadership role of the party as the staff headquarters of the revolution is extraordinarily strengthened in the socialist society. Looking ahead into the distant future of social development in a scientific manner, the party sets forth fighting programs and lines aimed at ultimately consummating the revolution and puts forward, in every period, directions and ways to improve the political, economic, and moral relations of society. Also, it firmly consolidates forces to carry out the grand revolutionary task of remodeling society and powerfully organizes and mobilizes the popular masses.

As the socialist society develops, the political and ideological unity of the whole society is enhanced and an epochal development is achieved in economic work and cultural construction. This is an outcome of the party's leadership role. A socialist society in which the party's leadership role is not guaranteed is, after all, a ship without propulsion. No social progress can be made in this society.

The work of maintaining the original traits of the socialist society and the work of achieving the normal development of society decisively depend on the party's leadership -- a precious truth confirmed by reality.

The idea that the party is the heart of society is an ideological weapon that makes it possible to comprehensively manifest the superiority of the socialist society at present, and a theoretical foundation for mapping out lines and policies on socialist construction.

The ideological and theoretical exploits of our party, which has clearly elucidated mutual relations between the party and society and the great truth on social development through the most condensed proposition, will shine endlessly.

2. Today, the WPK is brilliantly performing its mission and function as the heart of our society.

A great theory is based on and produces great reality. The proposition that the party is the heart of society reflects the history of the emergence and development of our socialist society and its reality. The course of the development of the socialist society in our country is precisely a path along which the role of the party as the heart of society has been constantly strengthened.

Today, our party has climbed to heights from which the complete victory of socialism is seen close at hand. Because the function and role of our party as the heart of society have been extraordinarily strengthened, our society has reached a high developmental stage and has accelerated a great march to realize the communist program to the end.

The rapid development and sound, revolutionary, and solid nature of our socialist society are linked to the leadership of the WPK incessantly supplying the nourishment of the revolution at the center of society. As a result of the party's brilliant performance of its function and role as the heart of society, our society is, above all, being turned into a consolidated society that is firmly united politically and ideologically.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: There has been no such example as in our country where the party trusts the people, the people follow the party, and the party and the people advance with conviction as one along the straight road of victory in the revolution and construction.

As taught by the great leader, a basis of social relations in the socialist system lies in unity and cooperation. For this reason, the level of the development of the socialist society and its consolidated nature are largely manifested by the level of unity achieved by the entire society.

Only the revolutionary party of the working class can firmly unite all members of the socialist society as one. Precisely because of this, the party is placed in such a position as the heart in strengthening and developing social relations.

Since the first period during which the socialist society was formed in our country, our party has solidly realized the united front of the popular masses of all walks of life with the worker-peasant alliance as a basis and has firmly rallied a broad range of the masses around the party, indoctrinating and boldly winning them over to its side. This embodies our party's lofty stand and intention to totally take responsibility for the fate and future of all members of society and to lead them. As a result, a historic course in which the whole society advances in one direction in unison began in our country, where social and class composition was complicated. This tenor throughout society is still invariably continuing and will continue forever in the future, too.

Today, our party puts forth thoroughly implementing the mass line as an epochal question with regard to the consolidation and development of the socialist system and is concentrating great efforts on implementing the line. Leading the revolution and construction by firmly trusting the popular masses and by giving play to their strength is an inviolable iron rule to our party. Our people are connected with their party through relations of blood and are firmly united with it at the center. Our reality shows that only when there is a great center of society -- a heart -- can solid unity pervasive throughout society be realized.

The unity of our society around the party is the most consolidated and vital one. It is the unity of all people, a unity that embraces not only the class vanguards but also all members constituting society, and a pure unity in which everyone absolutely trusts and follows the party and thinks and acts only in accordance with the will of the party. In no society has there been such an example in which the whole society is united like a large family and struggles for a common ideal. The fact that this political and ideological unity has been realized is a basic factor that enables our socialist society to win one victory after another without being shaken by the maneuvers of any enemy.

In our society in which the party is the heart, all social life is led and developed in a wholesome and revolutionary manner to meet the intrinsic requirement of socialist society.

Socialist society is a society that has been built by negating all preceding obsolete societies. Under the socialist system, obsolete, corrupt, and capitalist things are destroyed, and communist-type things win victories continuously. This is the important content of metabolism in socialist society.

The development of socialism in a wholesome manner implies the thoroughgoing fulfillment of a working class-type requirement -- the intrinsic requirement of socialism.

Having made it clear that the course of developing socialist society is the course of developing those concerned into members of the working class, our party has thoroughly fulfilled the aspirations and demands of the working class in social life. The ideology of the working class has been deeply instilled into members of society by our party, and the culture, morality, and life style of the working class have been disseminated continuously. This is the important role assumed by our party as the heart of socialist society led by the working class.

Today all party members and workers in our society are carrying out their work and are leading their daily lives in a revolutionary manner worthy of the people of a country that is carrying out the revolution and is waging a struggle, assuming and possessing a firm working class-type stand and view. They have prevented non-working class-type elements from infiltrating any sector of social life.

The principle of party guidance has been adhered to in the sector of running the economy to fit the intrinsic nature of the socialist economy. Education that is clearly distinguished by a working class-type nature has been conducted in the education sector. Literary arts have developed into revolutionary literary arts reflecting the aspiration and desire of the working class. This the proud feature of our socialist society today.

The wholesome nature of our society has been clearly reflected in the domain of life style. Life style -- the mode of the activities of members of society -- intensively shows the characteristics and features of a society concerned.

Regarding correctly developing a life style that fits the intrinsic nature of our society on the basis of collectivism as the most important link for the wholesome development of socialist society, our party has paid deep attention to this work. As a result, a bourgeois life style that undermines socialism and the obsolete custom that does not fit our people's modern aesthetic sense have been thoroughly rejected and overcome in running state affairs and in leading individual daily life.

The work of maintaining order in socialist-type community life in an orderly manner through a social movement and of setting and generalizing the example of a new communist-type moral life in succession has been carried out vigorously today. This shows that our society is developing in a very wholesome manner. Through such a feature of our society, the people are confidently viewing the appearance of the future socialist and communist society in which the ideology, morality, and life style of the working class will be settled as a whole.

As the result of our party's brilliant assumption of a role as the heart of society, our society has developed into a lively one always overflowing with passion and with an ambitious spirit.

The spirit and work style that dominate a society is an important yardstick showing the features of the society concerned. In a society that continuously brings about innovations and advances, an ambitious spirit and passion prevail in all sectors of society, and all work is carried out in a fresh manner. The more society develops, the more important the problem of spirit becomes within society. If we fail to overcome the phenomena of an easy-going and slack attitude and senility -- phenomena that might be seen in social life with the advance of the revolution as the momentum -- society will not move in a lively manner.

The phenomenon of senility in man's social life results in stagnation and stalemate in developing society. Therefore, the party should always pay special attention to developing a fresh, revolutionary, and fighting spirit in social life. The most important thing in this regard is for the party, the heart of society, to become a lively party that carries out the revolution and struggles.

Early in the 1970's, when the advance movement to imbue society with the *chuche* idea was launched, our party called for thoroughly overcoming the phenomenon of senility in overall party work and in the activities of party organizations. This is of great significance in basically reforming spirit within the party to meet the new requirement of social development. As the result of the brilliant accomplishment of this task, the spirit of carrying out work in a revolutionary and bold manner with a flourishing fighting will, with a desire for work, and with inexhaustible energy is prevailing in the party today.

The spirit prevailing in society as a whole reflects the spirit that dominates the party. The development of our party into a lively party has served as a decisive factor for making our society continually overflow with a militant spirit and with an upsurging revolutionary atmosphere.

Today our party members and workers are carrying out all work with a firm faith in victory in the revolution and with hope for the future, overflowing with a youthful and ambitious spirit and with passion. The fighting will to courageously cross fiery rivers and to traverse muddy paths without fearing any difficulties whatsoever; the enterprising attitude of continuously meditating, or carrying out practical activities, and of creating new things; and a noble life style overflowing with revolutionary feelings and with romanticism while moderation and discipline are maintained in work -- this is the lively appearance of our party members and workers. Because all party members and workers are living and working in such a revolutionary spirit, economic construction has continuously made rapid progress in our society, science and technology have quickly developed, and new technology and new records have been created everywhere.

As long as our party, a vivacious revolutionary party, remains the heart of society, the appearance of our party, which is full of ambitions, will never change no matter how much time passes.

3. Elucidated in the thesis about the party being the heart of society are the position and role of the party played not only in today's but in the future communist society as well. A communist society is the ideal of mankind. It is also the highest stage of social development. However, this does not mean that social development should stop advancing at this stage. The struggle to educate and rear all members of society and to improve social relations continues even after communism has been built. This work is to be realized through the struggle to create new things after abandoning the old, as in the socialist society. In effect, this means that social assimilation will not only continue without interruption, but rather will be expedited in the future communist society.

Herein lies the historical inevitability that causes the party to exist within the communist society as the heart of society, which enlivens the struggle of the whole society.

The reason why the party remains the heart of society in the future communist society demands that the party be futuristically built accordingly. Only when such a historical task is fully realized will an endlessly bright future unfold for the future of the socialist society.

Our party has now been strengthened and developed as a powerful, mighty revolutionary party capable of performing its functions and role as the heart of society indefinitely.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In the difficult and complicated course of leading the revolution and construction, our party has been chastened and tested furthermore and has been strengthened and developed as an invincible revolutionary party.

For the party to play its leadership [yongdojok] role befitting its being the heart of socialist and communist society, it should have its might consolidated firmly in the long course of revolutionary practice.

Ours is a party which has led the struggle for socialist construction for dozens of decades without the slightest deviation. It is also a revolutionary party which even today is victoriously advancing the enormous work of remolding nature. In this process, our party has armed itself with scientific revolutionary theories -- theories on social development -- has achieved rich exploits and experiences, and has gained the art of leadership that enables it to easily carry out any task arising in social development.

The might of our party which has been developed more than at any previous time in terms of its ideological and organizational spirit, in terms of its combat capability, and in terms of its leadership is invincible. The might of our party as the heart of the socialist and communist society lies in having established a firm system capable of realizing its leadership over the fields of society as a whole.

The party's leadership over society is preconditioned on a system and order that make its realization possible. The strong organizational spirit of the party is at once the organizational spirit that comes from the party's leadership system.

Social life in a communist society becomes diverse to the extreme and along with it the degree of its organizational work becomes very high. Such a society can be run only by a party which has established an orderly system and which utilizes its leadership without any trouble.

The course in which our party has realized its leadership over society has been a course in which the party's organizational spirit has been strengthened without interruption.

Thanks to the positive struggle by all party members and party organizations, a revolutionary trait of unconditionally and thoroughly carrying out the party's decisions and directives has been firmly established and a revolutionary discipline in which the entire party moves as one has also been established.

Thus, our party's leadership is now reaching the entire party, all the people, and the entire army without any trouble. It is because such a revolutionary trait and order have been established that our party has now become a steel-like party capable of conquering any kind of fortress once it has determined to do so.

The party's leadership system established in our society is the most comprehensive in that it holds in line all fields of the revolution and construction as well as all the localities and guard posts throughout the country. It is also the most solid and highly organized because it is based on the democratic centralization of administrative power.

Its major characteristics lie in the fact that it is based on the high self-awakening of the party members and working people who are determined to realize the socialist and communist cause to the end under the leadership of the party. For this reason, our party's revolutionary work system as such remains unwavering whatever happens. It will display its might in the future communist society.

It is the great pride of our party that it has ensured a strong organizational spirit in its party activities. It is a decisive element that continuously maintains the party as the heart of society.

The immutability of the party's position in our society has been firmly guaranteed thanks to the greatness of the leader [yongdoja] and (?his) tested leadership.

The party's activities designed to organize social life and to achieve social development are ultimately to be organized and led by the wise mind, the leader [yongdoja] of the party.

With his extraordinary resources, outstanding organizational ability, and unusual leading methods, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is leading our society on a single road of continued renovation and advancement.

Our party center has put forward countless lines and policies that illuminate the prospects for our society's development by embodying the great leader's intentions, while energetically organizing and leading the struggle to implement them.

The militant spirit, the indomitable verve, inexhaustible passion, and ambitions that fill our society today stem from none other than the great traits and spirit worthy of the leader [yongdoja].

The proud reality in our society in which the whole society moves bravely toward a single goal thanks to the the leader [yongdoja] who stirs the party and the party that stirs all the popular masses.

Today our party is now energetically staging a struggle to consummate our party's cause of construction in conformity with the position occupied by a party in a communist society.

The future communist society is one in which the whole society has been imbued with the chuche idea and, therefore, only a party which has been imbued with the chuche idea can become the heart of this society. Proceeding from this, our party has presented imbuing the party with the chuche idea as the key for remolding society in a revolutionary way and for constructing communism.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the party, this cause has been advanced energetically. As a result, our party has been strengthened and developed more as a party that conducts its activity with the chuche idea as its leading principle, as a party in which the unitary ideological system has been firmly established and which is rock-firm united as a whole, as a militant party which, establishing blood ties with the popular masses, is mobilizing them vigorously, and as a perfect and immaculate chuche-type party.

Such a proud and stately appearance of our party contains the inherent nature of guidance ability which will exist in a communist society. It promises a bright future for our society which will advance forever with only one heart.

Through practical experience attained in their lives, our people are firmly convinced of the position and role of the party which will remain immutable, as it was yesterday and which remains unchanged today. It is the firm code of our people's faith that without the existence of the party, neither the existence of our society nor prospects for our society can exist, nor can they hope for their own happiness or prosperity for the generations to come.

We should always hold forever our party in esteem based on such a code of faith. All party members and working people should cherish our party which is leading our destiny as if it were their own hearts, safeguard and defend it feverishly, and think and struggle only as intended by the party.

This is the primary task to defend our socialist system under any circumstances and to accelerate socialist and communist construction. As long as there is a great heart of society and as long as all the people advance by firmly uniting around it, our socialist society will prosper without interruption.

WARSAW PACT NATIONS ARMS PROPOSAL SUPPORTED

SK211224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today hail the new proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty nations to reduce armed forces, conventional weapons and nuclear weapons in Europe.

NONDONG SINMUN is a signed commentary titled "New Proposal for Peace" says that it is a constructive initiative to open a new prospect on the road of restricting the arms race and expansion of armament, dispelling tension and danger of a new war and achieving peace security.

The paper continues: Our people warmly support this proposal, regarding it as a significant initiative in removing military confrontation between the East and the West and accelerating arms reduction and the process of detente. This proposal is one more clear manifestation of the consistent peace policy of socialist countries to avert a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and guarantee a permanent and durable peace in the world.

Putting forward the proposal, the Warsaw Treaty nations called once again for steps to restrict large military exercise and create a nuclear weapons-free, chemical weapons-free zone on the European continent and reaffirmed their invariable stand for dissolving the Warsaw Treaty and NATO simultaneously.

Such initiatives and proposals are a heavy blow to the war moves of the U.S.-led imperialists who are getting overheated in the nuclear arms race, even bringing forward the adventurous "star wars" programme to militarise the outer space. The U.S. imperialists should lend an ear and actively respond to the peaceful appeal of the Warsaw Treaty nations, instead of paying lip-service to "peace," "disarmament" and "detente", and show this with concrete steps.

EDITORIALS ASSESS NORTH'S TALKS PROPOSAL

SK201050 [Editorial Report] All six of Seoul's major vernacular newspapers on 19 June carry editorials assessing the North Korean defense minister's 17 June letters to the commander in chief of U.S. forces in Korea and the ROK defense minister proposing three-way military talks. All papers agree that the proposal is a political ploy or propaganda exercise by the North, but assess it from different perspectives.

CHOSON ILBO in its editorial, "The Deceptive Nature of Military Talks," states that the primary goal of the North must be that it wants to give precedence to a "miniature version" of the "so-called tripartite talks" it proposed before and after the Rangoon incident of January 1981. "In this circuitous manner, the North is scheming to carry out its strategy hidden behind the tripartite talks, which is to induce the United States to sign a peace agreement between North Korea and the United States and, on the basis of this, to achieve the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between North and South, and eventually to force the U.S. troops to withdraw by making the military talks participated in by the United States an established fact."

The editorial says that the secondary objective the North is seeking is to blame our side for the suspension of the dialogue "through black propaganda." "Toward the end of August and to the beginning of September, a summit meeting of the nonaligned countries will be held in Zimbabwe, and an international meeting is also scheduled to be held in Pyongyang in early September whose aim is said to be to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free zone. The North must have this in mind. The North is also believed to be pandering to the radical slogans yelled recently by some political forces in Korea."

"No sooner than it proposed the military talks it mounted a large-scale propaganda campaign. Unprecedentedly, the North made public the contents of its proposal for military talks via broadcasting means 2 hours after it had delivered the letter, without giving the opposition any time to scrutinize it, and has repeated its noisy propaganda via broadcasting and press conferences with domestic and foreign correspondents. There is no question as to what it is seeking to achieve. The North is seeking to camouflage the fact that it has already deployed 65 percent of its military forces in forward areas, to blame the South side for having exacerbated military tension by conducting the 'Team Spirit' and other exercises, and to shift responsibility onto the South side should the parties concerned fail to agree on military talks."

CHOSON ILBO says Pyongyang's proposal is neither sincere nor acceptable. "Who among our fellow countrymen will object to arranging an opportunity for easing military tension between the North and South and achieving genuine national harmony? However, both sides should proceed from a national stand and conscience to solve national problems among our fellow countrymen,". It concludes: "What is more, such highly sensitive matters as disarmament cannot be easily solved at working-level talks, which have extremely restricted power to accomplish this. Such matters can be solved only through high-level political and diplomatic talks between North and South that deal with comprehensive issues between the North and South. We have already opened wide the door to such negotiations by putting forward a proposal for North-South summit talks."

HANGKUK ILBO in its editorial entitled "The North's Proposal for Military Talks and What Must Be Guarded Against" states that the North's proposal "is apparently aimed at cloaking such things as military exercises the North has been secretly conducting, its military buildup, war preparations, and provocations and, going one step further, at papering over its responsibility for having heightened tension and having created the danger of a war."

It says that what the North is seeking to achieve behind such a "disguised peace offensive" is to worsen recent unrest in South Korea and to "confuse" South Korean society. It notes that the proposal was put forward in June, the month the Korean war broke out, which "reminds us that the North clung to a disguised peace offensive until a week before it provoked the Korean war," calling on the South to attend negotiations for unification or respond to personnel exchanges between North and South. The editorial concludes by urging the North to respond to our proposal for talks "between the highest authorities from the North and South."

SEOUL SINMUN in its editorial asserts that O Chin-u's proposal "is not worth considering." "Among the agenda items set by the North side, the issue of reducing armaments in particular is a highly political issue that cannot be discussed at working-level military talks. Moreover, the North has not shown any willingness to reach an agreement on any easier and more plausible issues than disarmament in talks conducted in the past between the North and South."

In probing the motives behind the North's proposal, the editorial says that one such reason is the North's need to consolidate the Kim Chong-il system -- "which in fact has succeeded that of Kim Il-song" -- and the need to placate public opinion, which has been growing due to economic difficulties and "which may escalate into a grudge against the inheritance of the Kim Chong-il system from Kim Il-song." The North might have been encouraged by the recent anti-American movement "launched by a handful of radicals."

The editorial concludes: "We oppose the proposal for so-called military talks, which contains impure intentions, because it will not bring about any tangible results. However, we will patiently approach the North-South dialogue for reunification, which we will have to achieve somehow in the future."

TONG-A ILBO in its editorial that the proposal "caught us by surprise." "There must be some hidden reasons why the North, which to date has tried to sit only with the United States in talks on the grounds that the South is not a signatory to the Military Armistice Agreement, has come up with such a proposal." It continues: "The fact that the North, which has not been so eager for such easy talks as the Red Cross talks and the economic talks between North and South, has put forward a proposal for highly complicated military talks can only be interpreted as a propaganda offensive aimed at leading international opinion in its favor."

It concludes: "If North Korea is genuinely concerned about preserving peace on the Korean peninsula, it should make efforts to substantively improve North-South relations rather than proposing such hollow talks as military ones."

CHUNGANG ILBO in its editorial states that "although it has been rejected by our side because of its shopworn content and because the proposal contained in the letter was a trick, its form nevertheless is new, since it is riding on the crest of a dialogue atmosphere." Noting the need to hold military talks when the two sides come nearer to unification through developing relations, it states: "However, it is not the proper time to conduct such talks, because military affairs are ones that can be discussed at the final stage of the settlement of issues related to division." "What cannot be overlooked is that the North has proposed military talks when it is actually beefing up its military forces."

KYONGHAYANG SINMUN, in a long editorial titled "A Deceptive Proposal Aimed at Dividing the National Consensus," says that the North's proposal can only be interpreted as a scheme.

Describing the bitter disappointment felt when the North abruptly suspended all forms of dialogue this year, the editorial states: "It is easy for us to guess why the North suddenly put forward such military talks all of the sudden." Through proposing military talks, the North seeks to place complications into Korean-U.S. relations "by encouraging anti-American and antinuclear assertions." It concludes by stating that Kim Il-song's repeated statement "I would like to wage another fatherland liberation war before I die" does not permit "a moment's relaxation of our alertness."

NORTH SUBMITS ENTRY FOR 1988 OLYMPIC SOCCER

SK240131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] North Korea has submitted an entry to the international Football Federation (FIFA) to compete in the regional soccer preliminaries for the 1988 Seoul Olympics, it was learned yesterday.

The May edition of the FIFA News, the official bulletin of the FIFA, revealed the fact, carrying the list of 110 entries for the 1988 Olympics Games soccer tournament.

The FIFA originally announced that North Korea, along with Cuba, failed to send entries as of the April 30 deadline for the regional preliminaries, which will be held from Aug. 1 this year to April 30, 1988. The application deadline has been extended in order to allow more countries to participate in the soccer tournament and North Korea, which has been threatening to boycott the Seoul Olympics, sent its entry only very recently, it was learned.

North Korea's participation brought to 110 the number of countries to compete in the Seoul Olympics soccer tournament, including the Soviet Union and other Communist countries with the exception of Cuba. Among the 110 countries from six regions of the world, 16 teams will be in the finals. As the host nation, South Korea is automatically qualified in the finals. The draw for the preliminary competition will take place in Mexico City Friday.

OPPOSITIONISTS REMARKS TRIGGER PROTEST BY DJP

SK200033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Remarks by an opposition lawmaker on the floor in support of the radical students' ideology yesterday created a new tension, affecting an atmosphere conducive to partisan compromise on constitutional amendment.

Rep. Song Chong-yong of the New Korea Democratic Party alleged that "national unification is far off as long as North Korean Communist dictatorship and South Korea's military dictatorship co-exist."

In a session of the Home Affairs Committee, which became paralyzed, he said, "The national unification will be possible when our North Korean brothers groaning under Communist regime and our people oppressed by the military dictatorship get united."

He asked Home Minister Chong Suk-mo how the minister sees "progressive" students who he said think that democracy has its own defects and Communism has its merits in terms of allotment.

The remarks triggered fierce protests by the ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmakers boycotting the session, demanding Song cancel the remarks and make an open apology.

NDP lawmakers rejected the DJP members' demand, noting that a National Assemblyman has the privilege of exemption from liability for his speech in the Assembly.

However, DJP leaders, taking a serious view of the remarks, took issue with them and decided to hold a special meeting this morning to discuss how to cope with Song's speech.

Rep. Sim Myong-po, spokesman of the party, commented, "The remarks do not represent an individual's ideology, but speak for the ideology of a certain faction of the NDP."

Rep. Song is a core member of the "Tonggyo-dong" faction led by Kim Tae-chung.

The spokesman also said, "Rep. Song encouraged and hailed the claims of left-leaning militant students." "The remarks are not mere criticism of the current government, but they support Communism, totally denying free democracy and capitalism," he argued.

However, NDP members on the Home Affairs Committee denounced such a reaction of the DJP, arguing that the DJP is attempting to find fault with Song's remarks, ignoring lawmaker's privilege of exemption from liability for speech on the floor. In a statement issued late at night, they claimed that the DJP is scheming to gloss over the real picture of the Inchon incident by picking on Song's speeches.

Besides the panel, 10 standing committees met for the third day in row to inquire of concerned government offices about their policy programs.

In the Defense Committee, Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek made clear that the government has no intention to abolish the six-day training course at frontlines for college students. "The training course is not aimed at cultivating students as soldiers, but is to help them understand the actual facts of the national security."

CONTROVERSY NOT TO AFFECT PARTY LEADERS' TALKS

SK210051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The sudden controversy over remarks by an opposition lawmaker in a House committee Thursday is not likely to escalate, as both ruling and opposition parties do not want it to jeopardize their leaders meeting slated for today.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday expressed hope that the Home Affairs Committee would properly deal with the incident, involving Rep. Song chon-yong.

So, the rival parties are expected to tide themselves over the sudden crisis and settle the long-pending task of organizing a special House committee on constitutional amendment Tuesday, as planned. However, the parties exchanged harsh statements on how to settle the controversy yesterday.

The DJP demanded that Rep. Song make an open apology for his remarks "supporting left-leaning radical students' claims" at the committee session.

In contrast, the NDP, rejecting the DJP's call, said that "an expression of regret would be enough."

What the DJP takes most seriously is the remark that "national unification will be possible when our North Korean brothers groaning under the Communist regime and our people oppressed by the military dictatorship get united," according to a party spokesman.

The DJP held an emergency meeting of its leading officers in the morning to discuss how to cope with the sudden situation. Some members of the party claimed that disciplinary measures should be taken against the NDP lawmaker, who is a member of the Kim Tae-chung faction of the NDP. But, they decided to tackle the matter after watching how the Home Affairs Committee handles the case.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said after the meeting, "Party leaders were of the same opinion, that Song's speech is extremely dangerous and shakes free democracy from its roots." "The reason for our serious reaction is that Rep. Song used the parliament as a place for propagandizing an ideology similar to Communism," he said. "If such remarks are made outside the parliament, the National Security Law may be applied to the speaker," he stressed.

The NDP held an emergency meeting of its key post-holders and empowered the party's assistant chairman of the Home Affairs Committee to take an appropriate measure. The party officers shared the view that the controversy should not affect the operation of the current extra House session or the formation of an ad hoc parliamentary panel on constitutional amendment.

Rep. Song, who attended the meeting, told party officers that he intends to express his regret over the remarks and to agree on deletion of the controversial remarks from the committee's minutes. "I had only expressed my belief as a National Assemblyman who has the privilege of exemption from liability for speeches on the floor, he said. "But, I can't make an apology at an open committee session, as demanded by the DJP," he said.

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES 11 JUN FOR BORDER TALKS

BK111408 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A 12-member delegation headed by Mr Shen Weiliang, deputy director of the PRC Foreign Affairs Ministry's International Laws and Treaties Affairs Department, flew into Rangoon by a CAAC [Civil Aviation Administration of China] aircraft this afternoon to attend the fourth meeting of the Burma-China Joint Border Inspection Committee.

The delegation was welcomed at Rangoon airport by Zhou Mingji, Chinese ambassador to Burma, and staff members of the PRC Embassy; and responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry, and the Land Survey Department.

VOPB REPORTS VICTORIES OF PHILIPPINES' NPA

BK191420 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Unattributed "article": "The New People's Army of the Philippines Is Winning Greater Victories"]

[Text] The New People's Army [NPA] under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has been winning greater victories year after year. It has also been getting more and more support from the broad masses in its fight against the rulers of the Philippines who represent imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucratic capitalism.

According to sketchy reports, the NPA fought 220 large- and small-scale battles in 1985 and, in the process, captured a total of (?1,340) assorted weapons. This figure is almost double the 786 weapons seized in 1984. The NPA has also expanded its combat areas in all directions. The number of provinces where battles took place last year was 35 but it has increased to more than 40 this year. The expanded combat area include the electoral zone of the deposed dictator, Marcos. About half of the battles fought involved medium- and large-scale military operations. In these battles, the NPA (?used) superior strength in fighting enemy units (?which were of company or regimental strength).

Today, the NPA has been able to form company strength units in many regions, such as Mindanao and Luzon. Small-scale battles were fought with members of armed propaganda (?teams), regional forces, and militias.

Enemy camps, town halls, and township armories were frequently raided, and most of the captured arms in 1985 came from these armories, which were the major targets of two large-scale battles. It is remarkable that in both these successful operations not a single shot was fired. Another remarkable event this year is the increase in the number of battles fought by the regional forces and their ability to contain enemy units. These forces were also able to carry out sabotage missions aimed at destroying or hindering the enemy's projects and plans which were being implemented by the enterprises and organizations belonging to the dictatorial Marcos government and his cronies. For example, one third of the power pylons for the Bataan nuclear power plant were blown up, thus effectively delaying the plant's start-up operations.

The following are battles in which more than 30 firearms were seized from the enemy:

On 25 March, the (Duplaya air force) academy, some (?2) km away from (Mogolon) was successfully raided and overrun without a single shot. A total of 423 (?rifles) and 2 (?other weapons) were captured in the battle. This is the largest amount of weapons ever captured in a single battle in NPA history.

On 9 February, the NPA [words indistinct] encircled an enemy mercenary unit of 35 men stationed on a municipal highway in a mountainous region of Cagayan Province. The enemy surrendered without any resistance. As a result, 36 rifles and 7 other weapons were captured.

On 16 May, 68 rifles were captured in an attack on a mercenary unit stationed at [words indistinct]. (?Up to the time of this battle), more than 700 rifles, 40 other weapons, and 2 M-60 heavy machineguns were captured by the NPA. Other weapons captured included two mortars, one bazooka, and nine (?M-403) heavy weapons.

The NPA, which is increasingly enjoying the support and encouragement of the people, is bound to win even greater victories in the future.

The interference by imperialists is increasingly being exposed before the people, day by day, and there are difficulties on the political, economic, and social fronts. The Marcos government was overthrown by the massive uprising of the people last February. It is certain that the new Aquino government which is acting out a role on the political stage of the Philippines in accordance with the wishes of U.S. imperialism, will not be able to do anything in the interest of the people. It is bound to face opposition from the people since it will be unable to overcome the difficulties left behind by the Marcos government.

The CPP and the NPA, which are becoming stronger, together with the armed revolution, will be organizing the people who are rising up and will surely attain final victory one day.

BCP POLITICAL REPORT DISCUSSES 'ERRORS' OF PAST

BK151323 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 15 Jun 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented to the Third National Party Congress" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The unity between the Burma Communist Party [BCP] and the Red Flag party was a crucial factor for the victory of the revolution. Hence, the line adopted rejected the leadership role of the party. In other words, the 1955 line, in sum, reflecting the abandoning of the armed revolution, working within the framework of the law, serving the ruling class, and abolishing the party. Despite burying facts beneath wordy phrases, that line turns its back on basic Marxist-Leninist principles and was revisionist in nature.

The consequence of adopting that line was severe setbacks within the party as well as at departments where there was party leadership. It was a great downfall for the party and the revolutionary forces. In 1985, after that line was implemented, the party lost 2,150 members and was left with only 2,000 men. The Kawthulay [Karen] group lost 2,000 men and was left with 5,000 men.

All 5,000 men within the Patriotic Volunteer Organization and the 1,000 men within the Pa-o organization surrendered. More than 1,000 men from the Mon group gave themselves up while all 500 men from the U Seinda [Monk and head Red Flag Communist Group in Rakhine State] group also surrendered. Thus, 11,650 men were lost from within the revolutionary forces.

The party also faced great internal difficulties from political and ideological confusion and these later led to military and organizational difficulties.

C. The Intraparty Revolutionary Line

The situation of the international communist government movement before and after the adoption of this line will be dealt with first.

Neo-revisionism came out into the open at the 20th CPSU Congress of held in February 1956. Neo-revisionism with the Soviet revisionist clique as its center emerged within the international communist movement. A large number of parties internationally deteriorated and regressed into revisionist parties while other parties suffered setbacks from the revisionist trend within them. The CPC, with other genuine Marxist-Leninist parties (?and organizations) resolutely struggled against revisionism. In the process of this great struggle, our party began to see the errors of the 1955 in depth.

In 1966, the proletarian cultural revolution emerged in China, and our party centered carried out the intraparty revolution within the party. Our party center even went beyond duplicating the proletarian Cultural Revolutionary of China and implemented it in such a way as was supposed to be suitable to the conditions in Burma and thereby committed the errors of the intraparty revolutionary line or the line of purge, dismiss, and eliminate.

The Politburo's resolution of 15 December 1967 stated that party construction through the line of purge, dismiss, and eliminate was a policy of cleansing revisionism within the party and building the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. This, in short, was commonly referred to as the intraparty revolution. In terms of thinking, politics, organization, and style of work, that line was wrong. It was a line which a communist party should never have carried out. The revisionist label was tagged on everything in sight, and violent attacks, purges, dismissals, and killings were carried out under this line.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETES 35TH CAMBODIAN ARMY DAY

BK200728 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 19 Jun 86

[17 June congratulatory message from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to PRK National Defense Minister Bou Thang on occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces]

[Text] Respected Comrade Minister: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF], on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the LPA and in my own name, I would like to extend my warmest salutations and congratulations to you and, through you, to all cadres and combatants in the entire fraternal KPRAF.

Over the past 35 years, under the leadership of the KPRP, the KPRAF have enhanced the majestic revolutionary tradition of their nation, resolutely carried out the heroic struggle, and worked to incessantly build their own strength. They have, together with the Cambodian people, fulfilled the brilliant historic task of their nation. They have stood shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese volunteer forces to defeat colonialism and neocolonialism of the imperialist aggressors and to extricate the country from the genocidal disaster created by the Pol Pol clique -- the faithful lackey of the Beijing reactionary clique.

Over the past 7 years of national defense and national construction, the Cambodian Army and people have scored great victories and achievements in various fields. In particular, they have smashed the dark scheme of the Beijing big-nation expansionist-hegemonists, in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, thus contributing to winning solid victories in the revival of the life of the Cambodian people, ensuring the (?fulfillment of the tasks of) national defense and national construction, and gradually and steadily restoring peace in Cambodia.

At present, the KPRAF has been rapidly building to become stronger in all fields so as to become strong enough to fulfill all tasks. They have become a reliable sharp tool of the party and state and the Cambodian people, thereby contributing to the cause of safeguarding peace and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world.

The LPA and Lao people are very happy and take great pride in the numerous achievements and victories won by th fraternal KPRAF and regard them as our own. In the past as well as at present, the LPA has consistently received support and assistance as well as great encouragement from the Cambodian army and people rendered in the spirit of pure and close comradeship and brotherhood.

On the occasion of the anniversary of this glorious day of the KPRAF, I would like to wholeheartedly extend our profound gratitude and thanks to the fraternal Cambodian party, state, army, and people.

May the special friendship and militant solidarity between the Lao and Cambodian people and armies grow stronger with every passing day.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, good health and new and greater successes in fulfilling your esteemed responsibilities.

PASASON VIEWS STAND AFTER THAI 'ALLEGATION'

BK201106 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 20 Jun 86

["Commentary": "Unchangeable Stand of Lao Toward Thai Allegation" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, June 20 (KPL) -- The Thai allegation that units of the Lao army attacked refugee camp in Huai Pong Village, Chiang Kham District, Thai Phayao Province is a groundless accusation concocted by Thai side and aimed at creating new tension along the border of the two countries and through which it is hoped to divert Thai public from the present political and economical hardship, writes PASASON in its commentary today.

On the general relations between the two countries, the commentary says that the Lao people always do their utmost to cherish and develop the long standing relations of goodneighbourliness on the basis of the two communiques signed in 1979 between the Lao and Thai Governments.

The Lao side has never caused troubles for the Thai side. Laos has never killed any Thai citizen, set fire neither on Thai people's house nor any refugee camp in Thai territory. The Lao side always sticks to this just principles. On the contrary, the neighborly relations between the Lao-Thai peoples are always violently disturbed by Thai side.

In its conclusion, the commentary says that if the Thai side should resort to use this allegation as a pretext for creating tension along the Lao-Thai border, the Thai side will have to bear all the consequences of their designs. The Lao PDR and the Lao people always stand firm on the relations of goodneighbourliness between the peoples of the two countries. The Lao side is to carry out the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communiques signed in 1978 for safeguarding and normalising Lao-Thai relations for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

REBELS AMBUSH GOVERNMENT CONVOY, 20 CASUALTIES

BK180815 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Nong Khai -- More than 20 Lao persons are believed killed or wounded last week when Laotian rebels ambushed a government truck convoy on the strategic highways Route No. 13 at the area of Bolikhan District in Laos, just opposite Phonphisai District of this northeastern province, intelligence sources said this morning in a delayed report.

The incident took place in the early hours of Thursday, June 12 when five trucks carrying goods from Vientiane to Pakse in southern Laos arrived at the area of Bolikhan town, when an unidentified number of rebels bombarded the trucks with M79 grenade launchers, and then set the trucks and cargo worth several million baht ablaze, the sources said. The incident lasted only about 10 minutes and the rebels reportedly withdrew.

The source added that Laotian authorities had banned trucks and other vehicles from travelling in that area after the ambush took place to prevent a similar incident while Pathet Lao forces were said to be hunting the rebels. Cargo from Vientiane to the southern part of Laos is temporarily to be shipped along the Mekong River at this moment, the source said.

STATE OF EMERGENCY PROCLAIMED IN PHUKET

Tantalum Plant, Hotel Burned

BK231224 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Today people in Phuket protested at the tantalum plant project. While the protest was in progress the plant was set ablaze, and cars in front of the Merlin Hotel in Phuket were also set on fire.

Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office Banyat Banthathan reported to newsmen that he had received reports from tourism police that the protest escalated into a mob [preceding word in English] and the plant was reportedly set ablaze and part of the mob went to the Phuket Merlin Hotel to demand a response from the industry minister, thinking that he was staying at the hotel. Banyat has reported the situation to the prime minister, who probably already received reports from the Interior Ministry and the police.

Province Issues Statement

BK231509 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1340 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Live phone-in report by television correspondent Duangsamon Tanthawatthana from Phuket Province on today's demonstration against the Thailand Tantalum Plant Project there]

[Text] [Somkiat -- TV News anchorman] Duangsamon, what is the situation there now?

[Duangsamon] The situation has returned to normal now. Phuket Governor Sanong Rotphothong disclosed to the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand that at 2000 [1300 GMT] today, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon declared a state of emergency in Phuket.

The province also issued the first statement. It says: Industry Minister Chiraya Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya and his party arrived in Phuket today. While the group was heading for the city hall and arriving at the Thao Thepkasatri Monument, the convoy was blocked by a large crowd. The crowd also tried to attack the industry minister. The provincial governor, who was also there, realized that the mob was uncontrollable and the situation was unstable. He consulted with the minister and agreed that it would be too risky to proceed to a meeting with representatives of the various groups of protesters. They therefore invited those groups' representatives to meet them instead and asked them to try to convince the mob to disperse. However, the effort was in vain as some of the people in the mob were persistent and uncontrollable. They attacked and destroyed property belonging to individuals. The provincial authorities therefore had to take measures to control the confusion. The situation has returned to normal in certain areas. There is a request for the people to remain peaceful and not to leave their houses tonight because the authorities concerned will have to carry out their duties and put the situation under control as soon as possible. The people in the province are hereby informed. They should cooperate with the authorities.

Regarding concern over how Minister Chirayu returned to Bangkok, the governor disclosed that he requested a police helicopter from Songkhla to pick up the minister up at Tambon Khok Kloi, Takua Pa District, Phangnga Province. The minister left for Bangkok at 1600 today.

[Somkiat] He has probably already arrived in Bangkok.

[Duangsamon] I think so.

[Somkiat] The declaration of a state of emergency covers all of Phuket Province, correct?

[Duangsamon] Yes, that is correct.

[Somkiat] How long will it remain in force?

[Duangsamon] The governor explained that the authorities concerned will have to clear up the matter first before the state of emergency can be lifted.

[Somkiat] This means that people are prohibited from leaving home after dark.

[Duangsamon] Yes, that is right.

[Somkiat] The pattern of life goes on normally when the sun rises the next morning then. People can go to the market in the morning.

[Duangsamon] That is right. The Phuket provincial police are investigating suspects now in their custody. Details will be reported later, when they become available.

[Somkiat] We do not know at this time who the leaders or the masterminds of the demonstration are, am I right?

[Duangsamon] An investigation is being conducted.

[Somkiat] What is the condition of the Phuket Merlin Hotel now?

[Duangsamon] The fire has been put out since this afternoon. The police could not give an estimate of the damage at this time. From what I saw, the lower two floors were very badly damaged by fire. The police have cordoned off the street in front of the hotel.

[Somkiat] Any casualties or deaths?

[Duangsamon] The commander of the provincial police Zone 4 told me that there were not injuries or deaths.

[Somkiat] So the police did not use force but used peaceful means in quelling the demonstrators, but some demonstrators used a bit of force. How is the Thai tantalum plant?

[Duangsamon] The fire is still burning. The provincial administration told newsmen that it will try to get the fire under control tonight.

[Somkiat] We hope to hear from you and Sitthichai again for an updated report. In the meantime, take a rest if possible. Thank you.

Prem Names Officials

BK231523 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1452 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Announcement on appointment of officials:

With reference to the 23 June 1986 declaration of the state of emergency in Phuket Province, the prime minister and the interior minister, by virtue of Article 21 in the 1952 Act on Administration during the State of Emergency, hereby appoint the following officials in charge of the implementation of the act mentioned above:

1. The commander of the 4th Army Region,
2. The governor of Phuket Province,
3. The assistant director general of the Police Department for special affairs,
4. The commander of the Zone 4 Provincial Police,
5. The commander of the Zone 10 Provincial Police,
6. The superintendent of the Phuket Provincial Police.

Announced on 23 June 1986,

[Signed] General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister
General Sitthi Chirarot, interior minister

Announcement on Emergency

BK231555 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot have declared a state of emergency in Phuket Province as follows:

Announcement of state of emergency in Phuket Province

In connection with groups of people creating a disturbance of the peace in Phuket Province, which affects the safety, life, and property of others and causes a situation that could endanger the kingdom's security and safety, the prime minister and the interior minister, empowered by Articles 4 and 21 of the 1952 Act on Administration during the State of Emergency, declare a state of emergency in Phuket Province from 23 June 1986.

[Signed] Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister
Gen Sitthi Chirarot, interior minister

BANGKOK POST on Incidents

BK240040 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jun 86 p 1,3

[By Nattaya Chetchotirot and Adison Ongsitrakun in Phuket]

[Text] A state of emergency was declared in Phuket Province last night after protesters torched the tantalum plant site and a firstclass hotel, causing major damage. The 12-billion-baht plant and the Phuket Merlin Hotel were set on fire and angry mobs forced Industry Minister Chiragy Itsrangkun na Ayutthaya to leave the province and return to Bangkok. The branches of three commercial banks were stoned in the violence, which prompted authorities to prepare to deploy Fourth Army troops to take to the streets to restore law and order. Police units and fire trucks were rushed to the site of the tantalum plant late last night to flush out rioters still in the compound.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon last night appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and police chief Governor Sanong Rotphothong and the four senior Police Department officers were appointed by Gen Prem and Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot to restore peace. Local residents were urged to stay home last night to help the situation to return to normal.

At least 35 suspects were arrested last night after police fired teargas into a mob which had ransacked and set ablaze the Phuket Merlin. Two floors were gutted in the blaze and at least seven vehicles -- four police radio cars, two buses and a motorcycle -- were overturned and burnt. Damage to the hotel was initially put at 35 million baht. The tantalum plant, which was due to start a test run in August and open in October, was extensively damaged and fire crews were battling to contain the fire late last night.

The violence, blamed on a small well-organized group of mostly teenagers, forced Dr Chirayu to fly back to Bangkok. The minister had travelled to the province yesterday with a team of ministry officials to inform about 50,000 local residents of the ministry's decision to suspend the plant's planned operation. Dr Chirayu abruptly switched his morning plan to meet the residents when he was confronted by a group of protesters who jeered and jostled him as he stopped to pay respect to the statue of the Thalang District heroines, Thao Thepkasatri and Thao Sisunthon.

Instead of going to address the estimated 50,000 residents who had waited at the Community Hall since 5 a.m. as scheduled, Dr Chirayu followed the advice of Governor Sanong and went to the Phuket Merlin rather than attempt to drive through the throng to meet the residents' representatives. The minister later moved to Tambon Khok Kroi police station in Takua Thung District of Phang-nga Province before sending a message to the gathering asking the representatives to meet him there to discuss the issue.

While the talks went ahead, the crowd became impatient and began to hurl abuse at the organisers. A group of youngsters, meanwhile, began throwing stones at officials in the Community Hall. The crowd later broke up with about 2,000 angry protesters heading for the Phuket Merlin after being told by a local tambon headman that Dr Chirayu was staying there.

A group of several thousands headed for the tantalum plant to join the crowd which had gathered there since morning. Another 200 protesters went to rally in front of the residence of the Phuket governor to demand a meeting.

Two police officers trying to control the crowd in front of the Phuket Melin were injured when they became the targets of stone-throwing mobs. Governor Sanong and Fourth Region Police Commander Pol Lt-Gen Linphit Satchaphan tried to persuade the protesters to leave the scene but were also stoned. Policemen appeared reluctant to take tough action against the crowd in front of the hotel, although some reportedly fired their guns into the air to intimidate the mob.

Most of the province's 150-strong police were posted at the Phuket Merlin and a small number were posted at the tantalum plant, about four kilometres away. The rioters reportedly scaled the wall into the compound of the 73-rai plant and soaked buildings with petrol before setting them on fire. The fate of about 60 employees inside the plant at the time of the raid was unknown as reporters attempting to enter the facility were attacked and threatened by the rioters. Reporters' cars were hit and damaged while a number of female reporters were roughly searched and had their belongings and cameras taken away. As the fires erupted, another group of rioters went to the provincial fire station and blocked the exit routes.

At about 6 p.m., a number of rioters commandeered passing trucks to attack local banks with shares in Thailand Tantalum Industry Corporation Ltd, which is the owner of the tantalum plant. The attackers then smashed glass panes in front of the Bangkok Bank, the Siam Commercial Bank and the Laem Thong Bank offices.

The controversy over the plant has grown increasingly emotional amid charges the plant was dangerous and rumours that corruption was involved in the initial approval for the plant. Thailand is the source of 30-40 percent of the world supply of tantalum, a heat resistant metal which is used in the manufacture of jet engines, computer components and weapon warheads. Most of the country's unrefined tantalite ore was supplied to plants in the United States. The new plant was backed by the World Bank. It was constructed with technology from Germany and was expected to allow Thailand to refine its own tantalum and sell it directly to users at higher prices.

Government Issues Statement

BK240102 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Government statement: On Monday, 23 June 1986, Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya and his party -- comprising deans of Mahidon University's schools of public health, human resource and environment, and the director of Chulalongkon University's Institute of Environmental Research -- went to Phuket Province to hear the Phuket people's opinions and follow up on developments concerning the tantalum plant, as requested by 26 representatives of the people in Phuket Province who called on the prime minister at Government House on Friday 23 June 1986 [as heard] to ask the government to close the plant by 2 July 1986. Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya thus made the trip to the province at the request of the representatives of the people who oppose the setting up of the plant so as to allow the people in the province to express their views and show the government's concern over the issue.

At Phuket airport and the monument of heroines Thepkasattri and Sisunthon, groups of people demonstrated hostility toward the industry minister's party. The situation was further aggravated when thousands of people attempted to block and hurl stones at the minister's car. However, the industry minister and his party proceeded to meet with the people at a public auditorium as scheduled but were unable to get inside the compound as the mobs moved from the monument to the meeting place. After consultations with provincial authorities, it was agreed that representatives of the demonstrators would be invited to meet with the industry minister and provincial governor. The meeting took place at about 1400 hours. The industry minister told them that the government is doing everything it can to solve the problem and give an answer to Phuket's people by 2 July and that the plant has been requested to halt all operations -- ongoing construction, trial operations, and the shipping of chemicals to the province. The plant management has already complied with the request. Therefore, there is no danger to the people in the province.

While the industry minister and Phuket provincial governor were trying to give their explanation to the people, violence -- such as vandalism and the burning of the plant -- took place and appeared likely to spread to other parts of the province. Consequently, the government declared a state of emergency in the province and appointed officials to control the situation. Officials of all government agencies are not trying to bring the situation back to normal as soon as possible.

The public is hereby informed.

The Prime Minister's Office.

Dated 23 June 1986

Prem Comments on Disturbances

BK240730 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Regarding the disturbance of peace in Phuket Province, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon told newsmen before attending the cabinet meeting this morning at Government House that the government must treat the matter according to the law. He said:

[Begin Prem recording] We never thought that the incident in Phuket would occur, and it should not have happened. In fact, everyone concerned had discussed the matter with understanding. We had always been proud that cooperation based on good reasoning could always be achieved. The Phuket matter was always open to discussion. Chirayu went to Phuket to tell the people about what we could do for them. I outlined this policy to him -- that the desires of Phuket's people, although not really factors for consideration of the industrial project, must be taken into consideration as well. We tried to respond fairly and justly to the desires of all the people so that the hazards that Phuket's people were concerned about would not happen. Chirayu went to Phuket to tell the people about this. I still feel that majority of Phuket's people, including Phuket authorities and other groups, such as the village and tambon chiefs opposed to the project, were ready to listen to Chirayu. We wanted a meeting there to discuss the matter and bring it up for reconsideration to see how we can help. But things did not turn out as we hoped, just the opposite.

I want to reiterate that the majority of the people in Phuket understood the issue. Indeed, the incident already occurred, but I do not think the majority of Phuket people created the problems. There must be a group of people, who they are is now under investigation.

I want to say that I regret that this incident occurred. We did not anticipate it because the Phuket people's opposition to date had been orderly. I even praised them for the way they carried out their opposition -- they would tell us what they did not want -- and we would listen to them to see what we could do to help both sides involved. I even told instructors at Si Nakharin University that the Phuket people were nice because they did not resort to violence when faced with problems, they merely let it be known what they did not want and returned home, which was good. But what happened yesterday was not good. What happened at the beginning at the monument was not good. This is why I say I regret what happened.

The situation can be said to have returned to normal. People have returned to their homes. What we must do next is maintain the sanctity of the law. Those who misbehaved will have to be dealt with to maintain the sanctity of the law. [end recording]

Security Forces Patrol Phuket

BK240706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0647 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Bangkok, June 24 (AFP) -- Police and soldiers patrolled the usually tranquil resort isle of Phuket on Tuesday, as officials blamed outside agitators for fueling the riots Monday in protest against an intrusion of heavy industry. Calm returned to the famed tourist paradise in southern Thailand where some 800 additional police and 200 soldiers were dispatched, officials said. A state of emergency was proclaimed and an overnight curfew imposed. Two police officers were hurt and 30 demonstrators arrested in the violence which flared throughout the day over the presence of a new plant to extract space-age tantalum ore, authorities said.

An estimated 100,000 people took part in the protest with a section of them breaking off later to set fire to the plant and attack a luxury hotel and the town hall. The visiting minister of industry was jostled and booed. The provincial authorities refused to say when the state of emergency would be lifted and the island removed from army control. Armed forces commander-in-chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut made an on-site inspection on Tuesday.

Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said in Bangkok that "certain elements from outside Phuket were partially responsible for the riots" that overwhelmed the 200-strong local police force. Mr. Sitthi gave no details but Bangkok newspapers reported that two of the demonstrators arrested had confessed they were paid to create trouble during the mass rally.

The protests were sparked by the arrival of Industry Ministry Chirayu Itsarangkun to investigate ecological arguments against the nearly completed plant for extracting tantalum ore from tin slag. Opponents say the process to extract tantalum, a precious metal used in the aeronautics and armaments industries, employs acids that could harm the environment on the island of 460,000 people. They say that operation of the plant could jeopardise the tourism that is the main source of revenue for Phuket, known for its sandy white beaches, palms and sparkling sea.

Several officials said the violence -- which involved several hundred people, according to some accounts -- appeared to have been organised. Nevertheless, observers said, the size of the protest was unprecedented in Thailand.

Mana Chotham, head of the Phuket Tourist Association, said by telephone that 50 clients were evacuated from one of the major hotels in the town of Phuket while demonstrators were trying to set it ablaze. But he said that foreign tourists, who virtually all stay in the beachside hotels, had not been caught up in the events in the town and near the plant in the island's interior. There was no restriction on the flow of people between Phuket and mainland Thailand. Air links functioned normally. Sources said that Phuket merchants met Tuesday to discuss the possible consequences of the riots, during which at least eight Thai journalists were reportedly assaulted.

SITTHI TO MEET SHULTZ, AQUINO IN MANILA

BK201419 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department reports that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has assigned Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong to head the Thai delegation to attend the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' meeting in Manila. Meanwhile, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister himself will also attend the meeting. He will depart on 26 June at 1030 and return to Thailand the following day at 1710. Concerning the purpose of Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's visit, the director general of the Information Department explained as follows:

[Begin recording] In addition to the wish to attend the ASEAN meeting as he has been foreign minister for almost 7 years now, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's major purpose for the trip is to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. According to the schedule, Thailand will hold a bilateral meeting with the U.S. secretary of state on 26 June. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also expects to have a meeting with Philippines President Mrs Aquino there. Deputy Foreign Minister Arun will act as head of the Thai delegation at the meeting except for the 2 days mentioned. [end recording]

COMMUNISTS ATTACK POLICE UNIT, SEIZE RIFLES

BK230924 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 23 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] Police Colonel Phisit Chairak, police superintendent of Phatthalung Province, told NAO NA that the police investigation showed that the Communist terrorists who attacked the police patrol lodging place in Village No 2 of Tambon Phraek Ha in Khuan Khanun belonged to the group of Phrom Iatkaeo, alias Comrade Som. This communist group, numbering 19, is hiding along the common border area of Phatthalung and Trang Provinces.

The attack took place at 0920 on 21 June while a 4-man police patrol team was inside the lodging place. The armed communist terrorists in Ranger uniforms forced the policemen to surrender and seized three M-16's, one HK rifle, 950 rounds of ammunition, and 1,500 baht in cash from them.

Pol Col Phisit said that the incident had no effect on security measures mapped out for the period before the 27 July general election, adding that all police forces have been instructed to take precautionary measures against any possible untoward incident.

LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING 24 JUN

OW240747 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 24 -- The 11th session of the National Assembly (7th legislature) opened here this morning under the chairmanship of Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho. President of the State Council Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong were present.

At this session, the National Assembly will hear reports on and discuss the draft law on marriage and family, the implementation of the state budget in the first six months of 1986, and the implementation of the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee on the question of prices, wages and money and urgent measures aimed at carrying on the resolution in the coming period. It will also discuss the work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control, and other important issues.

GREETINGS SENT TO CZECHOSLOVAK LEADERS ON RE-ELECTION

OW211718 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21 -- Vietnamese leaders have extended their greetings to Lubomir Strougal, Alois Indra, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, on their appointment or re-election respectively as prime minister, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and foreign minister, of Czechoslovakia.

Chairman Pham Van Dong's message to Prime-Minister Lubomir Strougal expressed his wishes for a constant consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, close solidarity and comprehensive cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism between the parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia for the interests of the two peoples and of peace and socialism all over the world. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho's message to Chairman Alois Indra wished the friendship and cooperation between the two countries further consolidation and development.

EDITORIAL OUTLINES MEDIA DUTIES ON PRESS DAY

BK210334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 21 June editorial: "Glorious Responsibility"]

[Text] Today, 21 June, is Vietnam's Press Day and the 61st anniversary of the NHANH NIEN paper, the first revolutionary paper of our country that was established and operated by President Ho Chi Minh. Our press workers and people should remember, be grateful to, and follow the examples of respected and beloved Uncle Ho, the great leader of our working class and nation, a great Vietnamese press worker, and the great founder and teacher of the revolutionary press in our country.

The birth of proletarian press was closely associated with the founding process of our party and this glorious tradition has been tested and strongly developed through the various stages of the revolutionary struggle. Under the party leadership, the revolutionary press in our country has developed with every passing day and has made definite contributions to the revolutionary cause of our people and to the glorious undertaking of the vanguard press around the world.

Press Day urges our press workers to learn from President Ho Chi Minh's ethics and journalism, develop the fine traditions of the Vietnamese revolutionary press, and surge forward to fulfill the tasks of the new revolutionary stage. The press and other mass information media have assumed an increasingly important role, and are the assault forces on the ideological front, designed to make propaganda and to motivate, organize, and educate the people in the struggle to carry out the two strategic tasks of building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. The press is duty bound to thoroughly understand the party and state policies and lines, be very realistic, and truthfully reflect life along with its achievements, difficulties and contradictions, and the good examples and experiences of various individuals and advanced units.

The press must be alert in citing what is new, progressive, and positive, and be courageous in the struggle against mistakes, backwardness, sluggishness, and all other negative manifestations. The press must direct public opinion, and the intelligence and energy of all the people, into a movement for revolutionary acts to build and defend the country. The press must profoundly analyze all domestic and foreign events and socioeconomic phenomena; build new men and healthy life; promote the working people's collective mastery, and put forth constructive petitions on many social issues.

With their vivid creativity, alertness, and sense of responsibility and with their simple, easy-to-understand, and heartfelt writings, the contingent of press workers help advance society and the revolution. Our press workers must also participate in the daily and hourly struggle against the political, ideological, and psychological warfare conducted by the imperialists, expansionists, and other reactionaries in order to help defend our revolutionary gains and protect the socialist community and all the progressive and peace movements in the world.

The party's character, popularity, militancy, loyalty, and persuasiveness must be the principles of the party press. The press and other mass information media have not fully met the above-mentioned requirements and still have shortcomings. The quality and effectiveness of the press work remains low.

The struggle to implement the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution on eliminating the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidy-based management and shifting to socialist economic accounting and business, and many other important resolutions of the party on accelerating production, practicing thrift, and improving distribution and circulation along with the struggle to fulfill the 1986 socioeconomic plan, the drive of self-criticism and criticism, and the conduct of party congresses at various echelons in preparation for the sixth national party congress constitute the burning issues in the information, propaganda, and educational tasks of the press.

Following respected and beloved Uncle Ho's examples and being well aware of their glorious responsibility, our press workers are forging in the struggle to enhance the quality and effectiveness of their work, score outstanding achievements to greet the sixth national party congress, and make realistic contributions to building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

ARROYO CALLS U.S. AID 'RENTAL MONEY' FOR BASES

HK240605 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 24 (AFP) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will be simply handling over rent for two U.S. bases here, not offering any new aid to the Philippines, when he signs 200 million dollar economic aid package here this week, Philippine officials said. Mr Shultz arrives here later Tuesday and will be signing the 200 million dollar package under the Economic Support Fund (ESF) with Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel Wednesday, a U.S. spokesman said here.

But "before we react with joy like jumping chimpanzees, we should know that what Secretary Shultz is bringing is rental money for the payment of the two bases," a palace spokesman quoted presidential executive secretary Joker Arroyo as saying. Under a 1983 agreement with the government of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, Washington pledged to provide 900 million dollars in military and economic aid to Manila from fiscal 1985-89, in return for maintaining the Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base near Manila.

The U.S. Embassy here said the 200 million dollar package comprised 119.6 million dollars allocated for 1986, plus about 80 million dollars due earlier but not yet discussed. The aid had been delayed as the United States pressured Mr Marcos for economic and military reforms.

The Philippines may receive some new aid this week, however, as European Economic Community Commissioner Claude Cheysson of France is expected to bring an aid offer with him, diplomatic sources here said, although no figures were immediately available. Both Mr Shultz and Mr Cheysson will be in Manila for talks between foreign ministers of the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and key developed trading partners. The others are Australia, Canada, Japan, and New Zealand.

COMMUNIST ENVOY DENIES CEASE-FIRE TALKS UNDERWAY

HK240755 Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 24 (AFP) -- Top Philippine communists are seeking a coalition government with President Corazon Aquino, but deny that ceasefire negotiations are now underway, the BUSINESS DAY newspaper said here Tuesday. President Corazon Aquino said Friday the talks were underway aimed at a short-term ceasefire and an eventual political solution to the 17-year-old communist New People's Army (NPA) rebellion that has claimed thousands of lives. But the daily quoted communist negotiator Satur Ocampo as saying in an interview: "The government has not told us officially who its emissary is. How can the talks be underway? All we know at the moment is that a cabinet minister will serve as emissary."

If the talks went ahead, the insurgents might seek a political settlement in the form of power-sharing with the Aquino government. They would have to have minority representation "because the Aquino government is in place. But for the present, we are looking for some way out of the impasse," the paper quoted top communist leaders as saying.

"President Aquino has already stated that she will not have communists in her government. ...but we believe that if we are able to lay down the basis why it is a necessary solution to the problem, it will be understood in a different light."

The rebels also foresee a "coordinated relationship" between a reformed armed forces and the 16,500-strong NPA, or "integrating it as a group," the daily said.

BUSINESS DAY columnist Ninez Cacho Olivares said she conducted the interview Friday and Saturday somewhere in the Bicol region southeast of Manila. Antonio Zumel and Jose Luneta, reportedly the top two of the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), were also present.

Meanwhile, General Fidel Ramos has said violent clashes between the Philippine armed forces and Communist guerrillas have declined but casualties remained high, press reports here said Tuesday. "The first contact has been made and right now, I believe both parties are negotiating about positions, namely safe conduct guarantees and others," Manila newspapers quoted the armed forces chief as saying.

Gen. Ramos reportedly said an average of nine people, equally divided among security troops, the NPA and civilians, were killed daily in the past few weeks. He described the situation as a "temporary semi-lull." The military's current "defensive stance is in line with the reconciliation thrust of President Aquino and we intend to maintain this until she orders otherwise," he added. Military spokesmen could not be reached for comment Tuesday.

(Meanwhile in the central city of Cebu, provincial NDF leaders said they have declared a slowdown on armed operations in line with their "critical support" for the Aquino government. "We have been holding back our horses," Tomas Magtanggol, a communist spokesman said Monday in an interview with the Cebu press. Rafael Flores, an NDF Cebu spokesman, also denied local reports that the Cebu rebels were holding local-level talks towards amnesty and surrender. He confirmed that "liaisons" were being maintained with Cebu Archbishop Richardo Cardinal Vidal, but explained that all negotiations for a ceasefire with the Aquino government were "centralized" on the main island of Luzon. "It is the policy of the NDF not to conduct negotiations on the local level," he added. The powerful Roman Catholic Church has had other local-level talks with provincial NPA commands. Bishop Antonio Fortich is known to be conducting peace talks with rebels in the nearby island of Negros.)

(In another development Tuesday, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden reportedly said his country was closely watching the ceasefire talks between the government and communist guerrillas. The state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) quoted Mr Hayden as saying in Cebu that Canberra hoped the government will be able to bring the rebels back into the mainstream of Philippine society. Mr Hayden, who arrived in Manila Monday, was in the central Philippines to review the economic situation in the region and to visit Australian aid projects there.)

NPA FORCES SEIZE MILITARY CAMP IN NEGROS

HK201123 Hong Kong AFP in English 1049 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 20 (AFP) -- At least three people were killed and some 20 injured in clashes Friday after communist rebels seized a military camp at Hinobaan, military officials and eyewitnesses said. All but one of the reported casualties were soldiers. Rebel losses could not be immediately determined.

Military helicopters were seen shuttling between Bacolod and Hinobaan, a mining town located on southern Negros island some 580 kilometers (350 miles) south of Manila.

Military officials said two soldiers and a civilian were killed when a borrowed vehicle they were riding in ran over a land mine placed by the guerillas some 10 kilometers (six miles) from the detachment.

Colonel George Moleta, commander of the detachment seized by the communist New People's Army (NPA) in an early-morning attack, said 80 guerillas took part in the operation, correcting earlier reports that 300 rebels were involved. The takeover itself was bloodless, but clashes followed as reinforcements faced a blocking force put up by the rebels. A radio reporter broadcasting from a military position near the detachment counted at least 20 injured soldiers in live coverage monitored here.

The attack came two days after the NPA issued press statements here warning the military not to stage further operations in southern negros, a hotbed of the 17-year-old insurgency led by the NPA, armed wing of the communist party of the Philippines. The NPA command in the island is currently engaged in peace talks with bacolod Roman Catholic Bishop Antonio Fortich.

It was the first known major NPA attack since Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile confirmed Wednesday that informal talks between government emissaries and CPP representatives were under way in the main island of Luzon to pave the way for ceasefire talks.

Colonel Luis San Andres, the armed forces spokesman, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Manila they have not received any reports of the attack. President Corazon Aquino's Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, the chief architect of the ceasefire talks, could not be reached for comment on the attack's impact on the peace talks.

More on Negros, Other Clashes

HK240325 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 23 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Cecilio Francisco, Jr.]

[Text] Eight persons were killed, including a baranggay captain, two militiamen and five dissidents in separate encounters over the weekend, reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo said yesterday.

In Baranggay Kanibong, Tulunan, South Cotabato, 40 dissidents raided the Tulunan town hall and took six rifles, and a submachinegun. Baranggay captain Enigo Calud and CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] Romulo Vicente who resisted were killed during the raid.

In baranggay SIPA, Abulog, Cagayan, Army Rangers encountered about 20 dissidents and killed three of the rebels after a gunbattle.

In Negros Oriental, combined elements of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and the CHDF encountered seven NPAS at the boundary of baranggay Tambilan and Cambaye, Tayasan town. One NPA was killed.

In Kalantukan, Bayawan militiamen clashed with nine terrorists, killing one dissident.

In Hinobaan, Negros Occidental, three soldiers were wounded in an early morning rebel attack on a detachment of the army's 7th Infantry Battalion. The raiders, numbering about 50, engaged the troopers in an hour-long firefight.

After the battle, the troopers recovered from the scene explosives, dry cell batteries, electronic wire, time fuses and foodstuff. The troopers lost to the raiders two rifles.

In Camarines Sur. PC Recom [Regional Command] 5 commander Col Eduardo Taturan reported the killing of Julian Marcyda, a CHDF who was shot dead by seven terrorists. The NPAS took Marcyda's rifle and a 38 caliber revolver.

In Sitio Mibasias Bulos Pt., Gattaran, Cagayan, elements of the army's Scout Ranger Company with three teams of CHDF found an abandoned NPA warehouse which yielded a generator, color television set, a typewriter, Betamax with 17 cartridges, a chainsaw, medical and dental kits and subversive documents.

In Paradahan, Calbayog City, three members of the NPA's Sparrow Unit led by one "Commander Peping" surrendered to the Army's 52nd Infantry Battalion.

NPA on Negros Clash

HK231328 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 23 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas said Monday that an attack on a military camp last week was not meant to wreck ongoing talks with the government. New People's Army (NPA) rebels seized a military camp near the town of Hinobaan on the central island of Negros Friday, the same day President Corazon Aquino confirmed that ceasefire talks were under way between rebel and government emissaries. Two soldiers and a civilian were killed in the ensuing gunbattle for control of the camp, which the guerrillas later abandoned.

But the NPA Negros Command said in press statements received in this central city that the insurgents were "not out to torpedo the ceasefire and peace negotiations being undertaken." They claimed the raid was "a long-due punishment for the heinous crimes against the people" allegedly committed by the army company encamped in the area.

The attack triggered the evacuation to the town of some 4,000 people from outlying districts who feared being caught in the crossfire, Negros Oriental province Governor Daniel Lacson told reporters. Buses plying the Negros Occidental route continued to refuse to enter Hinobaan Monday and asked passengers bound for the town to disembark in Sipalay, some 20 kilometers (12 miles) away, witnesses said.

The military command here said the guerrillas had planted land mines along the road to Hinobaan to deter the advance of troop reinforcements.

(Meanwhile, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported Monday that a militiaman was wounded Friday when heavily armed NPA guerrillas attacked a military camp inside a coconut plantation in Sorsogon Province, southeast of Manila. The raiders set fire to a warehouse filled with 8,700 kilos (19,140 pounds) of coconut meat, and seized high-caliber firearms, the state-run agency said. Military spokesmen in the capital could not immediately confirm the attack near the town of Pilar.)

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CLASH OUTSIDE CAMPS

Marcos Supporters Disregarded Warnings

HK230459 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Police let off smoke bombs and used truncheons and water cannons to disperse 2,000 stone throwing supporters of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos who blocked the road outside Camp Crame and Camp Aguinaldo yesterday [22 Jun]. Witnesses said at least one person suffered gunshot wounds while 3 were injured in the melee.

Marcos supporters began assembling outside Camp Crame and Camp Aguinaldo in the afternoon and disregarded police warnings to leave the area. Some demonstrators commandeered buses and deflated their tires to block the busy highways. Marcos loyalists have held demonstrations regularly on Sundays to demand his return to the country.

Capcom To Investigate Incident

HK231137 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Many Marcos loyalists were injured when a Capcom [Capital Command] anti-riot squad supported by police twice attempted to disperse demonstrations along EDSA [Epifanio De los Santos Avenue] between Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame. Police used teargas and truncheons and fired Armalites in dispersing the demonstrators. A radio reporter from DZXL was hit by a bullet from an Armalite while seeking cover behind a military car. Demonstrators retaliated by throwing stones, bottles and Molotov cocktails.

Meanwhile, soldiers guarding Camp Aguinaldo almost had a shoot out with police dispersing the demonstrators. Soldiers allegedly pointed their guns at the police who were pursuing Marcos loyalists demonstrators fleeing into the camp. Colonel Pedro Juachon, camp commander, explained that his men were merely trying to defend the camp.

Meanwhile, Capcom commander Brigadier General Ramon Montano said he would order an immediate investigation of the incident.

Marcos Loyalists on Incident

HK230615 Hong Kong AFP in English 0548 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 23 (AFP) -- Diehard supporters of the former president denounced Monday the violent dispersal of pro-Marcos demonstrators in front of the armed forces headquarters on Sunday. They also demanded the resignation of alleged communists from the cabinet.

Two people suffered minor gunshot wounds and 20 others were injured during the clash that erupted when some 10,000 Marcos loyalists demonstrated in support of Mr Enrile and paramilitary constabulary troops. Twelve people were arrested.

"We will not stop these protests until there will be resignations among these communists," Nemi de Pedro, an official of a pro-Marcos group, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. He labelled the break-up of Sunday's protest as "crude."

He said the loyalists had no quarrel with Mrs Aquino but they considered her "too weak" to run the government.

Further on Enrile Remarks

HK240325 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile advised "Marcos loyalists" yesterday to obey the law in the conduct of their rallies and demonstrations and to help in every way they can to contribute to national stability and calm.

In a meeting with the officers of the Ako'y Pilipino Movement (APM) and their legal advisers Rafael Recto and Fiscal Felizardo Lota at the Manila Intercontinental Hotel, Enrile told the group that he (Enrile) does not want to be drawn into partisan politics.

The defense chief added that he and the military intend to serve as a buffer zone between contending political forces to insure stability in the country.

"If the demonstrators are engaged in a lawful exercise of their rights and they can police their own ranks, the military and the police should stay away from demonstrations," Enrile said.

Enrile also asked the group to write a formal letter regarding their complaints against alleged abuses committed by the military and the police against their members so that his staff at the defense ministry can evaluate the complaints for appropriate action.

MILITARY TO ARREST UNAUTHORIZED DEMONSTRATORS

HK240455 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The military vowed yesterday to arrest supporters of former President Ferdinand Marcos who gather for unauthorized rallies. The stiff new policy came 1 day after police fired teargas and bullets to disperse a demonstration by Marcos loyalists in Quezon City. Seven people were treated in hospital for injuries in Sunday's clash, including four who suffered gunshot wounds. Thirteen people were arrested.

The demonstration occurred on the same strip of highway where Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos launched the revolt that ousted Mr Marcos in February.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

JUNE 26, 1986

